





## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.  
A RUSSIAN SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.  
It is proposed by the Russian authorities to establish a University in the Three Eastern Provinces. The Waiwupu has induced the abandonment of the scheme on the ground that a university will be founded by China herself.

## CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

## CHINESE GRADING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.  
The Waiwupu has decided upon the following grading of consular officials:—  
Consuls-general to be of the fourth rank. Full consuls of the fifth rank; and a Vice-consul of the sixth rank.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

## RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.  
The Ministries of War and of Posts and Communications have agreed upon twenty-one regulations for the conveyance of troops by railways.

## LUZO-CHINESE TREATY.

## DIVERGENCE IN INTERPRETATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.  
There being a difference in the Chinese and the foreign versions of the Luzo-Chinese Treaty, and the Treaty having been drawn up at the time by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, the Waiwupu has applied to the Grand Councillor for a correct interpretation.

Art. XIII. of the Treaty signed in Peking on the 1st December, 1887, reads:—  
"In order to prevent for the future any disputes, and considering that the English language, among all foreign languages, is the most generally known in China, this Treaty, with the Convention appended to it, is written in six copies, two in each language. All these versions have the same sense and meaning, but if there should happen to be any divergence in the interpretation of the Portuguese and Chinese versions, the English text will be made use of to resolve the doubts that may have arisen."

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

## A CHINESE UNDERTAKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.  
It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications that the Canton-Macao Railway shall be built with funds raised among the people.

If, however, the money should not be forthcoming by a certain time, the line will be built by the Ministry itself.

## CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO.

## THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.  
H.E. Viceroy Yang Shih-chang has expressed his opinion that the Ministry of Posts and Communications cannot with propriety take over the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. without reference to the shareholders in the first instance.

## REVOLUTIONARIES.

## THE PRINCE REGENT CAUTIONED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.  
H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has telegraphed that some revolutionaries have proceeded to Peking.  
His Excellency cautions the Prince Regent to be careful when he has to go about.

## LATE EMPRESS' PRIVY PURSE.

## METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.  
It is proposed by the Prince Regent to call together the Grand Councillors and the Ministers of the

various Boards to decide as to the best method of the disposal of the Empress Grand Dowager's privy purse.

## MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

## MUST NOT PROCEED TO THE FRONTIER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.

The Waiwupu has requested the various Foreign Ministers in Peking to prevent missionaries from proceeding to the frontier to preach, as the people are not civilized and the presence of the missionaries may lead to trouble.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

## IMPERIAL EXAMPLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 25th April.

Prince Kung has urged that compulsory education should be enforced, beginning with members of the Imperial family, so that the example may be followed by others throughout the Empire.

The Prince Regent has acquiesced in the suggestion.

## CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

## QUESTION OF CONTROL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.

The officials and gentry in the Chihli province have petitioned the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry on the subject of recovering the control of the Kaiping (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) mines into the hands of the Chinese.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

## VISIT TO EHO PARK.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

The special ambassadors from the various Powers (who are in Peking to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su) will pay visits to the Eho Park to-day and to-morrow.

## EMPEROR KWANG SU'S FUNERAL.

## MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to Prince Su to have more policemen on duty to maintain order on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su.

## VICEROY SIK LIANG.

## DEPARTURE TO THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy-elect of the Three Eastern Provinces, will proceed to the Three Eastern Provinces to take up his new appointment after the 15th day of this moon (4th prox).

## TANG SHAO-YI.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF FENGTIEN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.

Viceroy Sik Liang has telegraphed to H.E. Tang Shao-yi to return to Fengtien as Governor.

## EMPEROR HSUAN TUNG.

## UNDER THE REGENTESS' CHARGE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 26th April.

The Regentess will take up her residence in the Palace after the 20th inst., in order to look after the Emperor.

## TSUK-YUNG-HANGCHOW RAILWAY.

## COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 27th April.

The bridge of the Tsuk-yung-Hangchow Railway has collapsed. There is a gap of thirty feet.

## MACAO BOYCOTTED.

## MEETING OF CANTONESE UNIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Canton, 27th April.

The Trade Unions in this city held a meeting to-day at which it was resolved to exhort the members not to visit Macao to gamble or to frequent resorts of pleasure in the Portuguese settlement (in other words, to institute a boycott against Macao).

## BOXER INDEMNITY.

## PROPOSAL TO WAIVE INTEREST.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th April.

The representatives of the various Powers now in Peking to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su will propose, at a banquet which will be given in their honour, that in view of the reforms that have been adopted by China, and because also of the impecunious condition of her Treasury, the Foreign Governments should agree to waive the interest on the Boxer indemnity payable by China.

## CHINESE BANKS.

## FOREIGN MINISTERS URGE FOR GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th April.

The Diplomatic Corps in Peking has submitted a representation to the Ministry of Finance, in which the Foreign Ministers urge that Board to guarantee the native Banks, so that foreign merchants may not suffer any loss in their dealings with such Banks.

Both the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance refuse to comply with the request on the ground that the native Banks are not subject to the control of the Ministry of Finance.

## VICEROY HSU SHIH-CHANG.

## EXPECTED IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th April.

H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, is expected to arrive shortly in Peking.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI.

## WELCOMED IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 27th April.

On the 24th inst., Prince Lun Pu and Prince Chew, in company with H.E. Liang Tun-yin, proceeded to the railway station to welcome Prince Fushimi.

The Prince Regent proposes to accompany His Royal Highness on a visit to the Western Park on the 3rd prox., and to give him an entertainment at the Lun-ye Palace.

## FOREIGN VISITORS.

## LARGE ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

The expenses of entertaining the ambassadors of the Foreign Governments now in Peking to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su are estimated at one million taels.

(The original estimate was put down at Tls. 200,000 since reduced to Tls. 150,000 and now estimated at Tls. 1,000,000—Ed. H.K.T.)

## ANGLO-SIAMEN TREATY.

## CHINESE DISSATISFACTION.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

Lord Li Ching-fong, Chinese Minister to the Court at St. James, has telegraphed to the Waiwupu urging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make representations against the Anglo-Siamen Treaty with a view of protecting Chinese interests in Siam.

## CHINESE LABOURERS.

## GERMANS RECRUITING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

Germany is recruiting Chinese labourers for the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Waiwupu has offered no objection to the recruiting.

## TWO VICEROYS.

## DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

Both H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy-elect of the Three Eastern Provinces, and H.E. Liang Tun-yin, Viceroy of the Yunnan and Kwangsi

Provinces, will start for their respective posts after the funeral of the late Emperor Kwang Su.

## TANG SHAO-YI REFUSES GOVERNORSHIP OF FENGTIEN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi is expected to arrive in Peking on his return from Europe, at the end of this month.  
His Excellency is unwilling to return to his post as Governor of Fengtien.  
The Grand Councillor is contemplating giving him another appointment.

## THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

## DEFERRED PAYMENT PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

A meeting of the special Envoys of the Foreign Governments now in Peking was held at the U.S. Legation yesterday, when it was decided to defer payment of the Boxer indemnity for several years so as to enable China to be relieved of her financial embarrassment.

## PRINCE SU RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

Prince Su is determined to resign his post as president of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, so as to be able to devote his undivided time and attention to the reorganization of the Navy.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

The British protest against the loan from Germany for the construction of the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway is still unsettled.

## CHINESE IN KOREA.

## JAPANESE REGULATIONS UNACCEPTABLE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 28th April.

Japan has drawn up a set of seventeen regulations governing the Chinese residents in Korea which are very oppressive.

The Waiwupu has refused to recognise the validity of their operation against the Chinese.

## ANTI-MONARCHISTS.

## VICEROY CHANG'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th April.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, has reported the discovery of a list containing over three hundred names of anti-monarchists scattered along the Coast.

His Excellency has applied for orders to be issued for the apprehension of the revolutionaries.

## FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

## SHOULD NOT TRADE OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th April.

Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that no foreigners should be allowed to trade outside Treaty limits.

## THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

## CONFERENCE OF VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th April.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy-elect of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied to the Grand Council to request H.E. Hsu Shih-chang to proceed to Peking with a view to hold a conference with him on matters concerning the Three Eastern Provinces.

## HARBIN.

## QUESTION OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 29th April.

The dispute over the Customs duty at Harbin would have been settled before now had it not been for the fact that a misunderstanding has arisen with the Russian authorities.

## THE MISHAPS TO THE S.S. "INDIAN" AND "SATSUMA".

## TIGHTENING CAUSED IN THE COTTON MARKET.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

A message received on 27th inst. from the engineers of the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard who are at work on the stranded steamer *Yudana* states that on removing the cargo from the No. 1 hold it was discovered that a large, pointed rock had penetrated the hold through the bottom of the vessel. The holding of a ball had forced the hole was to be commenced today, and when it has been completed the task of pumping out the water and refloating the vessel will be undertaken. The hole under the bows has been filled up. The salvage boat *Arima Maru*, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard Company, has been dispatched to the scene of the mishap and the divers are at work.

## Macao Awakened.

## THREATENED RIVALRY OF HEUNG-CHOW.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PORTUGUESE.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Recent events, both political and commercial, in the neighbouring Colony of Macao, have awakened residents in the Portuguese Settlement to a sense of danger which threatens that Colony with total extinction.

The *Taku Maru* affair, into which the Portuguese Government had been unwittingly drawn, evoked a feeling of resentment in the minds of Cantonese and in particular of the inhabitants of Heungshau. The more recent problem with which the Portuguese Government is now faced, arising out of the delimitation question has not enhanced Portuguese prestige in the eyes of the Southern Chinese. While the founding of the new port of Heungshau within a stone's throw of Macao emphasizes the determination on the part of the Heungshauers to exert their best efforts to work the commercial ruin of the adjacent city.

The palpable signs of the times have served as danger signals to the associations of the interests of Macao, as well as to the older residents who have not failed to perceive the imminent peril threatening the Colony. A public meeting is to be held at Macao to-morrow at which the burning questions of the hour are to be discussed and resolutions formulated for transmission to the Government in Lisbon. A patriotic appeal to all Portuguese in Macao has been issued by Dr. Loh Nolasco, a practicing barrister, a copy of which has reached us. We give below a free translation of the manifesto.

There is pressing necessity that the public spirit should arouse from its cataplectic somnolence and take to heart the cause of the revival of Macao.

We cannot, nor ought we, to commit collective suicide, by remaining, with folded arms, apathetic and indifferent to the progressive movement that is going on around us.

Macao, if she will survive, must keep abreast of the evolution, and shape her course to the front. By remaining immovable, death is certain, inevitable, and what is more, disgraceful. There is, therefore, the urgent necessity that improvement be carried out as much on the material side as in administrative affairs which have, up till now, been followed by the public works and the railway, there is the necessity of an immediate re-organization of methods connected with administration, finances, duties, law, economy, commerce, industry, navigation, etc. It is necessary to simplify the laws and regulations and remove all obstructions in the way of the vital development of this Colony. Particularly at the present time, when we are threatened by the opening of a rival port two hours distant from Macao, a port which, in spite of its natural disadvantages, may turn out to be as important as the already over-crowded Shanghai of the South.

By overcoming all the difficulties with an expenditure of intellect, labour, tenacity of purpose and money—much money, which the Chinese do not stand in want of.

Macao declined immensely with the founding of Heungshau, serving as a feeder to the same region which we have until now supplied, it will be reduced to the condition of a village or merely a country. Nevertheless, as men and as citizens it behooves us to play the last card, to exert a last effort towards the salvation of the Colony; and the practical method to do this is to concentrate the practicability of the development of the new commercial city of Heungshau by rendering Macao preferable, even to the Chinese themselves, not only by the salubrity of its climate but also, and principally, by the laws which govern it by the facilities which are to be met with here and by the security which obtains for property.

Why do we speak thus openly? Because Macao without the Chinese will be likened to a body without soul—a dead city. It is they, the Chinese, who are infusing life into this Colony. They are the life blood which circulates in the organism of this City. Macao without its Chinese, will be like a big house without tenants. What will then become of the proprietors within its narrow boundaries? Macao stands in need of the valuable aid of the Chinese element; and, day by day, more than ever, threatened as we are, with the opening of the new port of Heungshau.

Let us therefore meet at a public meeting, and subsequently appeal to the Government of the metropolis to grant us, besides the material improvement of the harbour works and of the railway, the much desired autonomy, that we might carry out here in Macao great reforms in all the branches of public administration to the end that, by adopting the governmental measures to this purpose, the Colony might revive from the decadence in which she lives and supplant and exceed the advantages and facilities of the rival port of Heungshau.

To the public meeting, landowners, merchants, artisans, labourers and other inhabitants of this Colony!

To the public meeting to assert your rights and to formulate your demands!

To the public meeting, to the benefit of this Portuguese territory!

To the public meeting, for the salvation of the loyal city of Macao!

To the public meeting, citizens, on Saturday next, the 1st May, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, within the Council Chamber in the spacious hall of the Senate!

Macao, 29th April, 1900.

## EXPLOSIVES MISSING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Some person or persons unknown succeeded in forcing an entrance into the magazine of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, at Tai-po, some time on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning. The party concerned succeeded in removing a quantity of dynamite valued at between \$500 and \$600. A report has been made to the Criminal Investigation Department, and steps are being taken to trace the thieves.

The net profits of the Deutsche Bank for the year 1899, amounting to Tls. 5,557,548, represent 11.33 per cent on its paid-up capital of Tls. 49,000,000. The report states that the recovery in the economic position foreboded a year ago has continued its progress, although not without some interruptions. The growth in the power of the German market, to absorb securities, was demonstrated in a surprising manner. Notwithstanding that the import of food, fuel, raw produce, and manufactured goods exceeded the exports, the average for 1899 was Tls. 25,000,000 annually. Germany receives from abroad every year large amounts of gold, the only exception being the year 1897. The branches in London and Hamburg, although deriving less profit from interest, have continued to make satisfactory progress. The profits of Deutsche Bank have shown good results.

## THE COMING HIPPODROME.

## EULOGISTIC PRESS REFERENCES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

The next circus to visit the Colony will be the Hippodrome and Menagerie, of which Mr. A. Jackson is the representative. During Hippodrome's stay at Calcutta, it was the recipient of flattering Press notices, which reproduced below in part for the information of intending patrons. According to a Rangoon contemporary, the Calcutta Press, in these appreciative notices of the Hippodrome, when it was in that city showing nightly to crowded houses, paid just tribute to its delightful variety, which has the great advantage of sustaining the interest of the house from beginning to end.

In contrast with other similar entertainments, the excellent appointments of the Hippodrome strike the spectator at once. The unanimous verdict at the initial performance given by the Hippodrome at Rangoon some time ago was that it was about the best show that the place have had since Harrison's visited Rangoon a few years back, not to forget Fitzgerald's and other European combinations during their Eastern tour. Professor G. Urban, the lion tamer, is described as being intrepid and possessing considerable strength in his wonderful exhibition of the mastery of the lion, which has been reduced to a surprising degree of docility, with the exception of a young male lion, who showed decided signs of viciousness, frequent recourse to the whip being resorted to in order to keep the brute under control. The combination includes a number of equestriennes whose graceful performance on spirited and prancing steeds is bound to evoke the admiration of all eyes. A lion which will doubtless take with Hongkong audiences is the lion dance by the Sisters Elliott, who also appear in a turn of acrobatic feats. The Hippodrome is not without that indispensable factor if success is to be achieved in entertainments of this kind—the clowns. It takes a clever man to play the fool, and in the persons of Leo and Dummy, who are entrusted with the comic portion of the entertainment, Hongkong audiences can be assured of side-splitting laughter at the funny men's clever witticisms and their aptitude for the most difficult acts of mischief-making. Many waistcoat buttons will need replacement by the members of the fair sex ere the season is over.

The items enumerated above are but a insignificant portion of the numerous turns with which the Hippodrome is provided. With such a versatility of talent, and the satisfactory Press references alluded to, success is already assured and Wednesday night should see a full house at Causeway Bay on the occasion of the grand opening performance.

LAST NIGHT'S OPENING PERFORMANCE.

The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie, which had such an enthusiastic reception at Saigon, opened last night at Causeway Bay with an attractive bill of fare, which afforded amusement to a large audience. The weather was somewhat wretched and militated against the performers appearing in the various turns with any degree of comfort, as the frequent showers found their unwelcome way through the canvas, much to the annoyance of spectators and performers alike. The combination, however, acquired themselves well under decidedly trying conditions, and this in itself should ensure a successful season. Judging from the high standard of last night's performance, which will doubtless be maintained throughout the season, the nightly entertainments should certainly elicit the "Hi-yahs" from Chinese throats, and booking should be brisk.

The opening item was the entry of six equestriennes, whose graceful performance was much appreciated







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## NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 788

### FAR EAST

We give below the votes for the Far East as far as they appear on the face of the Nominations. The figures in parentheses are the total of first

**HONGKONG.**  
*Naval Yard.*—Naval Officer, in charge, 1 establishment, 1,950; reduction of Naval Officer grade of establishments, five, 4,311; Commander, R.N., for service in yard, 1,970; Chief Engineer, 1,188 (house allowance temporarily increased by 75 per cent.); First Assistant Chief Engineer, 1,065; one engineer line draught, 1,363; foreman of boiler-makers, 543; draughtsman, 1,000; Chief Engineer branch, 1,423; three inspectors of engine-fitters, 1,968; two inspectors of boiler-makers, 1,665; Chief Constructor branch, 1,443; two Assistant Constructors, 1,388; Electrical Engineer, 1,655; foreman of yard carpenters, 1,363; foreman of yard fitters, 1,443; four inspectors of shipwrights, 1,363; four inspectors of shipfitters, 1,363; four inspectors of shipfitters, 1,363.

1. Chief Clerk, £38; inspector of joiners, £48;  
 2. Officer of electrical fitters, £51; lieutenant,  
 3. Chief boatswain, £35; lieutenant, or chief  
 4. Junior, £20; Chaplain, £55; Staff, three  
 5. Junior Staff-Surgeons, £40; Store Officer,  
 6. Secretary and Cashier, £60; Deputy  
 7. Naval Store Officers, £12; two Assistant  
 8. of warehouse man, £60; five, senior  
 9. £15; one pensioner writer, £260;  
 10. seven first-class hired writers, £260;  
 11. local writer, £20;  
 12. 28; three times £20; twenty-five  
 13. the Paymaster and Navigating  
 14. M.S. *Tamar*, for performing the local  
 15. d stock-taking, £60; provision for full-pa-  
 16. va to Naval Officers, £57. Total, £16,86.

Loading men of stores, £130; colonial allowances  
 £22; bonus allowance, £62. Total, £1,192.  
 Wages of artificers and other employ-  
 ees of artificers and labourers: On the  
 establishment, three, £679; hired artificers and  
 labourers, four, £290. Total, £1,639. From this  
 is to be deducted £60, proportion of the wages of  
 Indian and European Troop Service, and  
 carried direct to the Indian Government and  
 Department, leaving, £1,559 (£1,708).  
Medical Establishment—Deputy-Inspector-  
 General, £763; charge pay, £137; hospital ex-  
 penses, £187. Total, £1,087.

allowance, £186. This allowance was £2730. Hospital servants, 12; total, nine, £3185 (£3150). Temporary increased to meet additional needs of living. Three sisters, £434. (One receives an allowance of £10 for acting as housekeeper.) One dispenser, £150; for charge of dispensary, £200; colonial allowance, £150. Temporary increase for the writer, £150. Pension for full-pay leave to the writer, £150. Total, nine, £3185 (£3150). Wages of hospital servants, 59, £749; wages of sick and convalescent patients, £150; wages of stewards and others, 14, £84; allowance of provisions, £365. Total, 73, £1690. Colonial allowance, £150. Police Force, seven, £210. Transport, £364. Water, £180. Contingencies, £100. Total, £3650 (£3675). Contingencies, £100 (£100).

*Naval Ordnance Establishment.*—Dependent on the Naval Ordnance Office, £410; colonial allowance, £150; house allowance, £138; colonial allowance, £150. Total, £848. Colonial allowance, £150. Engineer-Lieutenant, £463 (included in Engineer colonial allowance of £400). Per-

on for additional staff on separation of military and naval Ordnance Departments, £1,500 (total, £3,985 (£1,620). Artificers and labourers on the establishment, £170; fifty-three artificers and labourers, £2,410. Turned

and extension the total estimate for the work

cut down at £1,358,500. This estimate, derived from the original estimate of £1,368,500, is divided in Naval Works Act, 1905, and the revised estimate of £1,436,500. The amount already voted is £1,281,500. Probable expenditure to March 31 is £1,354,500, leaving £84,000 unvoted 1909-10. New storehouses, 28,000 sq. ft. already voted, £10,000; to be voted 1909-10, £1,200. Worked on west side

new dock, £1,000; quarters for dockyard men, £2,000, a further sum of £2,900 being required for completing the work; oil store, £2,000; Kowloon Recreational Ground, £3,000; transfer victualling yards from Hongkong to Kowloon, £4,000. Total, £17,200.

**Officers Superintending Works, &c.**—Superintendent Civil Engineer, £700; colonial assistant engineer, £163; house allowance, £163; two assistants, £100 each.

*Sixteen*, Civil Engineer, £70; colonial allowance, £69; house allowance, £245. *Assistant-Surveyor*, £24; colonial allowance, £69; house allowance, £123. Five draughtsmen, £149; colonial allowance, £143; house allowance, £123. Seven accountant clerkships, £84; forsook work, £212; colonial allowance, £82; house allowance, £82. Total nineteen, £4,009 (seven, £1,002).

*Messellous*.—*Assistant-Paymaster*, emoluments as Commodore's Secretary, allowances as U.S.d. a day, £45 12s. 6d., £45 12s. 6d.; Colonial Commander H.M.S.'s *Tamar*, allowance as Lt. Col. per diem for general staff duties on board ship, £10 10s. There is a vote for one

Lieutenant of £50 (£50) allowance for duty as  
 Storemaster, **Warren Officers H.M.S.**  
**War**, allowance of 6d. a day for performing  
 all duties, £9 2s. 6d. (£9 2s. 6d.). Royal  
 Marine Officers, allowance of 6s. a day each to  
 be, for acting as Naval Intelligence Officers  
 at Hongkong, Singapore, and East Indies  
 stations, £10 10s. and 3s. a day to one  
 acting as Assistant Naval Intelligence Officer  
 in China Fleet, £8 3s. 6d. Sergeant, Royal  
 Marines, allowance of 1s. a day for performing  
 duty each to two, for acting as Storekeeper  
 at Hongkong, £30 10s. Private, Royal Marines,  
 allowance of 4d. a day each for charge of  
 baggage as marker at Hongkong Rifle Range,  
 £10 10s. Private, Royal Marines allowance of  
 1s. a day for acting as tailor and storeman  
 at Hongkong, £7 7s. 6d. Private, Royal Marines,  
 allowance of 6d. a day for repairing accounts

down as allowances to draughtsmen and for instruction of apprentices.

There is a growing demand for canned milk in southern China, says a Dutch official report. The German and Swiss products are being kept rivals for the trade which was almost entirely American. The Chinese

never used much milk, but are now beginning to realise its value.

Number of visitors to the City Hall Library Museum for the week ending 11th July 1990—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese.....	51	217
Chinese.....	186	238
Total.....	237	455



## Plague at Sam Ohun.

SEVERAL FATAL CASES REPORTED.  
PROMPT ACTION TAKEN BY THE  
AUTHORITIES.

The following minute by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Acting Head of the Sanitary Department, was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held last Tuesday afternoon:—  
A report has been received from the District Officer, Tai-po, that a serious outbreak of plague has occurred at Sam Ohun, in Chinese territory. There is said to have been over a hundred deaths during the last few days, and the two markets have not been held owing to the outbreak. The people have been fasting and noisy ceremonies held to drive away the sickness.

One man from Sam Ohun from what is said to have been plague.

The District Officer has been authorised to stop hawkers from crossing the frontier at Sam Ohun into our territory. The Captain Superintendent of Police is watching the launches coming to Hongkong for sick people.

21-4-09.  
Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—The action by the Government of placing a cordon on the Frontier to prevent Chinese crossing into our territory is very satisfactory.

## A RUNNER'S CLAIM.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN THE KING EDWARD HOTEL CASE.

26th inst.  
The case in which W. H. Brown, formerly a runner employed by the King Edward Hotel, brought an action against the hotel (Dorabjee & Co.) to recover the sum of \$34.75 being as to \$50 for salary for the month of March, \$29.75 commission and \$10 for alleged wrong dismissal, was resumed before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Judge) in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning. Messrs. Dorabjee & Co. entered a counter-claim for \$110. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff—Mr. W. G. Daniel, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, represented the defence.

Mr. Archibald Gee, manager of the King Edward Hotel, was recalled by the defence:—Has it ever come to your knowledge that women belonging to the unfortunate class were admitted to the hotel?—No.

If a woman belonging to the unfortunate class came to the hotel and asked permission to stay at the hotel, would you admit her?—She would not be accepted.

(By Mr. Otto Kong Sing)—How long have you been manager?—For about nine months. Do you know that she is a woman of the unfortunate class?—I know it now, but I did not then.

Now, Mr. Gee, it is Mr. Brown's duty to bring passengers from ships to the hotel?—Yes.

Did he ever bring women of the unfortunate class to the hotel?—No. I remember of Mr. Fok Ching, cousin of the King Edward Hotel, said that he had been on the launch for about three years. Plaintiff was constantly in the launch as runner of the hotel. Witness was aware that plaintiff sometimes used the launch for purposes other than hotel requirements. He (plaintiff) used the launch for that purpose about once or twice a month, roughly speaking. Some time ago, plaintiff took two American girls on board. On passing an American man-of-war, some officers on board the latter vessel waved to the girls, who waved back. Witness admitted that he was not particularly pleased to have the women on board, but was obliged to do it in the course of his business. He had given plaintiff to understand that he was paid \$50 a month by the hotel as cost of coal and that the manager had informed him not to use the launch too much for private purposes. Plaintiff, however, assured him that he would ask the manager to supply more coal if the existing allowance was not sufficient.

By Mr. Kong Sing—The American girls were taken on board a little over two months ago. He did not notify the hotel of their coming. Plaintiff never paid him extra for the coal. He was given \$5 on one occasion, but not for the coal, but as *cum gratia*. On the occasion of the American girls being taken on board, besides the waving of handkerchiefs, nothing further was done on board which witness would consider improper. The trip was in the nature of a picnic.

Plaintiff, recalled, spoke to having an interview with Mr. Dorabjee (proprietor of the King Edward Hotel) in the presence of a friend named Lewis, who was staying with him. Dorabjee told witness that he could keep Lewis as long as he liked, but that he would have to pay for him. Nothing was said at the time mentioned about plaintiff's dismissal. He subsequently received a letter at the end of March from defendant's solicitors informing him of his dismissal.

Here plaintiff described at length a quarrel he had with Anderson, the barman, during which the latter became excited and used strong language.

By His Lordship—Lewis lived with plaintiff for seven months and slept on a sofa. Anderson also shared the room with him. Lewis used to take three meals a day. Witness did not pay for them. They may have been paid for by him. Plaintiff was in the habit of taking a number of friends to the hotel for tiffin, for whom he used to sign chits. He did not always sign chits and, on those occasions he was not spoken to by the management. He was interviewed about taking women on board about the week before the end of March.

The question of the loss of a box on the liner *Asia* was also raised in the cross-examination of plaintiff.

His Lordship held that the defendants were justified in plaintiff's dismissal. The full judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

## THE PUZZLE JUDGE'S DECISION.

27th inst.  
Mr. Justice Gompertz gave his decision this morning, in Chambers, in the action brought by William Henry Brown, formerly a runner for the King Edward Hotel, against Dorabjee and Company to recover the sum of \$34.75—being as to \$50 for salary for the month of March, \$29.75 commission, and \$10 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, which was accounted for as appended:—One month's salary in lieu of notice, \$50; for commission payable during the period of one month; \$30; one month's board and lodging, \$75; and, in the counter-claim to recover \$110, which was made up as below:—Half the cost of a telegram to Swatow and reply in connection with a box lost on the liner *Asia* \$100; to Shanghai; and reply \$75; to Manila and reply \$35; lawyers' fees in connection with the lost box, \$34.75; cost of refreshments in the hotel, \$33; cost of a room for a friend for seven days at \$1 per day, \$7; less \$50, is paid on account.

His Lordship found for the plaintiff for \$34.75, and in favour of the defendants on the counter-claim for \$50. Each side to pay his own costs.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

## GAS PLANT.

A 6,000 horse power Mond gas plant for Hongkong was supplied by the Power-Gas Corporation, Limited, Stockton-on-Tees, to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for their Taitoo dockyard. The plant includes two 1,100-horse power gas engines, supplied by Messrs. Richardson, Westgarth, and Co., Middlesbrough, driving dynamo sets. There are besides four furnaces, plate-reheating furnaces, hot-reheating furnaces, 6ft. long and 3ft. wide, gas-fired brass furnaces, plate annealing furnaces, brass and iron foundry core stoves, &c. Gas is also supplied to five furnaces, a hot-beding furnace, a hot-tempering furnace, and to lead baths, galvanising baths, dressing baths, &c. This plant has now run for twelve months on Chinese bituminous coal, and the final trials, held in December last, gave the following results:—At full load the coal consumption was 0.92 lb. per brake horse power per hour; at three-quarter load it was 1.02 lb., and at half load 1.25 lb.—L. S. C. Express.

## HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

## A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Patrons: H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard, The Right Rev. Bishop Landor, The Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzani, Major-General R. C. Broadwood, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Rodworth Lambton, Commodore H. Lyon, R.N., Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. J. J. Leiris, Consul for Portugal and Brazil, Clerk of the Course: Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Mr. S. Moore, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. A. W. Grant, Mr. H. Sykes, Rev. Bro. Cyprian, Judges:—Mr. A. Morris, Rev. Bro. Stephen, Mr. W. H. Vives, Mr. G. A. Hancock, Handicappers:—Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. W. Tanner, Official Time-keepers:—Mr. A. W. Grant, Mr. A. H. Crook, Mr. P. Currie, Stewards:—Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., Mr. W. D. Bradwood, Mr. G. Piercy, Rev. Bro. Christian, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Mr. Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Wei Yui, C.M.G., Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Lau Pak, Pak, Kom Tong, General Committee:—Messrs. R. C. Broadwood, Mr. A. W. Grant, C. P. de Martin, H. L. O. Garrett, A. R. Sutherland, R. H. Bickard, A. H. Crook, B. Tanner, S. R. Moore, W. H. Williams, Rev. Bro. Cyprian, A. Morris, W. Curwen, W. H. Vives, P. Currie, H. Sykes, Working Committee:—Messrs. R. C. Broadwood, A. O. Brown, B. Tanner, A. R. Sutherland, H. L. O. Garrett, A. Morris, S. R. Moore, P. Currie, Rev. Bro. Stephen, S. Moore, Young Kee, Master G. K. May, Master J. Haas, Master Chung In Haas, Master Kwok Shiu Yan, Master P. Murray, Master Young Kam Ling, Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. C. Broadwood, Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs. R. C. Broadwood and A. O. Brown.

The annual athletic meeting of the Hongkong schools was held at Happy Valley last Monday afternoon under most favourable conditions, both as regards the state of the weather and the attendance of spectators. There was a large gathering of those interested in the various educational institutions, the grand stand being literally packed to its utmost capacity. The numerous events were keenly contested and some good sport was provided during the afternoon, the racing on the whole being well up to the high standard maintained in previous years. The 13th Rajput Band under the baton of Bandmaster Coke was present during the proceedings and played lively selections of music, which added materially to the success of the afternoon.

Following are the results of the events:—  
LONG JUMP (Championship event).  
1—Ng Tat-ting, 2—H. E. Marker, 3—T. T. Rumlaha.

The distance covered by the winner was 19 ft. 6 ins.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).  
1—E. Castro, 9 yds, 2—Isidor Haas, scr. 3—Wong Shau-nio, 6 yds.

Time: 10 3/5 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap). Championship event.

1—H. G. Marker, 3 yds, 2—Isidor Haas, 9 yds, 3—Ng Tat-ting, scr.

Time: 11 secs.

120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).  
1—F. Loureiro, scr. 2—R. Blauell, 3 yds, 3—J. Gutierrez, 3 yds.

Time: 10 4/5 secs.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap). For Chinese boys.

1—Lo Chin-hoi, scr. 2—Ng Tat-ting, 5 yds, 3—Kwok Shiu-yun, 5 yds.

Time: 54 2/5 secs.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (Handicap).  
1—C. Sequeira, scr. 2—Cheung U. Pui, 20 yds, 3—A. Gutierrez, 20 yds.

Time: 3 mins, 19 1/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP (Championship event).  
1—Tam Tai-to, 2—Kwok Shiu-yun.

Height: 4 ft. 1 1/2 ins.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).  
1—H. E. Marker, 6 yds, 2—Ng Tat-ting, 6 yds, 3—H. W. Petersen, scr.

Time: 26 3/5 secs.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (Handicap). Championship event.

1—H. W. Petersen, 10 yds, 2—Yan Kam-fai, 3 yds, 3—Kwok Shiu-yun, 10 yds.

Time: 19 secs.

180 YARDS FLAT RACE.  
1—Wong Shau-nio, 4 yds, 2—U. Hang-san, 3 yds, 3—To Tsun, scr.

Time: 14 1/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP (Championship event).  
1—Ng Tat-ting, 2—J. Rozario.

Height: 4 ft. 1 1/2 ins.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).  
1—M. Loureiro, 6 yds, 2—C. Remedios, scr. Time: 10 2/5 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).  
1—Celeste Silva, 12 yds, 2—Mabel Sheffield, scr. 3—Mabel Leblond, 15 yds.

Time: 13 4/5 secs.

QUARTER-MILE (Handicap). Championship event.

1—H. G. Marker, 10 yds, 2—Ng Tat-ting, 15 yds, 3—Lo Ohu-ho, 5 yds.

Time: 51 secs.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. Championship event.

1—A. E. Jenkins, 2—Khushal Khan, 3—L. Rehn.

Distance: 93 yds.

1—H. G. Marker, 2—C. Lopez, 3—H. W. Petersen.

Time: 2 mins, 20 4/5 secs.

SKIPPING RACE.  
1—Muriel Davey, 24 yds, 2—Mabel Leblond, 15 yds, 3—Katherine Robertson, 9 yds.

30 YARDS FLAT RACE.  
1—N. Sternberg, 2—A. Aard, 3—D. Silva.

## COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS.

## DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

The cotton yarn and cotton piece goods industry in this country, says the *Togo Keifu*, has made remarkable progress since the Japan-China War of 1894-5. From that period the Japanese yarn industry had its hands full in checking the importation of foreign yarn, and there was only a limited surplus available for export. Since then, however, the spinning mills have considerably enlarged their scope and steadily directed their attention towards increasing the export of yarn. The result has been a remarkable development of the export trade in yarn, as will be seen from the subjoined table. The export of cotton piece goods has also begun to make much headway within the past few years, and the commodity has developed into one of the most important staples of export. Full particulars will be found in the following tables.

## COTTON YARN.

Home Production.	Exported.	Imported.
Kin.	Kin.	Kin.
1886.....	4,865,000	24,630,000
1887.....	7,282,000	33,206,000
1888.....	9,957,000	47,439,000
1889.....	10,988,000	42,811,000
1890.....	12,078,000	31,908,000
1891.....	14,062,000	33,000,000
1892.....	16,483,000	24,308,000
1893.....	16,667,000	31,000,000
1894.....	19,375,000	35,538,000
1895.....	11,231,000	35,538,000
1896.....	11,865,000	35,538,000
1897.....	15,138,000	44,035,000
1898.....	21,020,000	68,834,000
1899.....	26,977,000	102,360,000
1900.....	205,623,000	67,619,000
1901.....	206,974,000	62,751,000
1902.....	240,368,000	59,744,000
1903.....	244,305,000	92,161,000
1904.....	286,959,000	77,191,000
1905.....	277,861,000	80,215,000
1906.....	288,674,000	104,204,000
1907.....	295,045,000	67,944,000
1908.....	271,340,000	50,553,000

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Home Production.	Exported.	Imported.
Kin.	Kin.	Kin.
1886.....	2,110,000	12,394,000
1887.....	153,000	4,664,000
1888.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1889.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1890.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1891.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1892.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1893.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1894.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1895.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1896.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1897.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1898.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1899.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1900.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1901.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1902.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1903.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1904.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1905.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1906.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1907.....	1,770,000	4,664,000
1908.....	1,770,000	4,664,000

As shown above, the production of yarn in the country has advanced from 4 million kin to nearly 300 million kin during the last twenty years. Especially remarkable has been the advance in the export during the same period. The import of cotton yarn, on the other hand, has been steadily diminishing, and what is now imported belongs to the quality which is not produced in Japan. With regard to cotton piece goods, the place during the last few years has been taken by the Japanese, and since the conclusion of the war with Russia, what may appear seemingly anomalous in this trade is that the increased production of cotton goods in the country has not only no effect in preventing the import of foreign goods, but the amount of the latter is actually increasing. This circumstance, however, may be explained by the fact that what is now imported are those classes of goods which are not manufactured in the country or are of such quality as cannot yet be rivalled by Japanese goods.

Reviewing the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Japan, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, it will be noted that it owes its progress purely to its own merits, as no outside protection or encouragement, more mentioning has ever been accorded. Moreover, the industry has had to contend against foreign goods which are admitted into the country at the exceptionally low conventional tariff. Further, the Japanese spinners must get their supply of raw cotton from distant countries across the sea, and spinning and weaving machinery has had to be imported. Despite these disadvantages, however, the industry has achieved phenomenal success—a circumstance which speaks much for the industrial capabilities of the people. A closer scrutiny into the condition of the industry, however, will reveal the fact that its progress in the past has been along lines which can by no means be regarded as satisfactory. In other words, the spinners have so far been too much occupied in increasing their production, and have had little or no time to bestow any attention on an improvement in the quality of their goods. Judging by the standard of Japanese goods, it is scarcely qualified to be called yarn because of its very inferior quality. Although consumers of Japanese yarn in China and Korea, who have hitherto been accustomed to hand-worked yarn, are satisfied with the inferior quality of Japanese yarn for the present, it is evident that Japanese spinners must be induced to bestow more attention on the improvement of the quality of their manufactures in the future. It is not necessary to say that some spinners have been accused to the detriment of the quality of Japanese yarn will be aimed at in the future. —*Tokyo Chronicle*.

## KENNEDY TOWN CATTLE DEPOT.

## A CASE OF ANTHRAX.

The following letter appearing above the signature of Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Sanitary Department,  
16th April, 1909.

Sir, I have the honour to report that a case of anthrax occurred in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot.

The animal, a bullock, came into the depot on the 15th inst. It had a high temperature on arrival and was placed in the observation shed.

The thirteen others were healthy and have been slaughtered.

The sick bullock was found dead this morning from anthrax.

I have, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
ADAM GIBSON,  
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

The Secretary,  
Sanitary Board.

## SIR ROBERT HART ON CHINA.

## INTERESTING SPEECH AT THE

## AUTHORS' CLUB.

Sir Robert Hart was the guest of the Authors' Club at a dinner held at Whitehall Court on 2nd ult. The menu included "bird's-nest soup," and on the card, designed by Mr. Charles Ince, the menu was translated into Chinese by Mr. Ivan Ch'ao, secretary to the Chinese Legation. On the top table was a model in sugar of the summer-house in Sir Robert Hart's garden in Peking. Lord Moberly, who presided in proposing the health of Sir Robert Hart, said:—

"The life work of our very distinguished guest carries us back to the days of Lord Palmerston, whose high-handed methods with China were not universally acceptable to his own countrymen. The problems he was called upon to solve were with dangers and difficulties. When he was appointed the Chinese had lately been very roughly handled by us. They were at first suspected of the forgery of running the new law for his benefit. But Sir Robert Hart showed the metal that the best Englishmen are made of. He was not appalled by the difficulties or the magnitude of the task he had taken in hand. He had the patronage of an enormous staff under him. Every country in Europe was interested in his appointments and keen in the suspicion of a job. But it was soon apparent that neither fear nor favour entered into his composition. One great secret of Sir Robert Hart's success in his entire sympathy with the Chinese people. The success of this department, organised on European lines, and carrying on its operations with mathematical accuracy, amid the comparative chaos of Oriental methods, has made a profound impression on the more progressive Chinese. The material advance made by China in the direction of introducing Western teaching and Western manufactures is largely due to this 'object-lesson.' Not content with organising the Customs, our guest in 1866 took over the administration of the Post Office, which he founded and developed, over the greater part of China. Lighthouses are also under his control. It is moreover, confidently reported that he has frequently acted as adviser to the Throne of China on all manner of subjects not connected with his own work. He was in Peking throughout the siege of the Legation in 1900. Our guest has done a great work, and a work that will be his enduring monument."

## SIR ROBERT HART'S REPLY.

Sir Robert Hart, after describing the ease with which his hand learned music, stated that during the Boxer troubles some European troops got out of hand and commenced to loot. A party of Russian soldiers entered the house of one of his bandmen and threatened violence to the players and the sister. The Chinese then played the Russian National Anthem and the soldiers stood at attention, saluted, and passed out without saying a word. He often thought he had wasted a good deal of money in keeping up the band, but that little interest was worth all the money he had spent, for it saved property and protected women from outrage. (Cheers.) Proceeding, Sir Robert said: A country which covers some five million square miles of the earth's surface, divided into some two dozen provinces, which are a large enough to be kingdoms themselves, the smallest having a population of six or seven millions and the largest of sixty or seventy; a people whose numbers comprise some four hundred millions, and whose history goes back some five thousand years; a literature which has been growing through two dozen centuries; a Government which subsists on the moral support of its subjects rather than on the physical force of its armed men—these and other categories into which the subject might be divided give room enough for lengthy treatment, and even then would be but skimmed, and only put before you some general thoughts on this occasion.

The Chinese may be said, in a general way, to be a homogeneous people, but, of course, spread over so large a superficies, while there is general similarity, there are infinite differences, the outcome of climate, environment, occupation, &c. The Chinaman of to-day may be considered the product of heredity, education, and custom. Ask him why he does so, and so, he replies, "Berry old custom," and that old custom has come down through generations, a hundred or more generations, it is said, much part of the nature as the habit could be changed. Possibly hereditarily has more weight in China than elsewhere; its influence coming down from a far-away past into the life of to-day in a continuous stream, and with so little disturbance from without among that exclusive and self-centred people. Education in China has been of its own kind, and has had for object rather the formation of character and the performance of duty than the spread of what our Western world considers knowledge.

"You have husbands and wives—You have parents and children—you have brothers and sisters—you have friends and relations—you have your Emperor, and his representatives the officials. Each of these relations has its duties: fulfil them and you will be right—fail to fulfil them and ill will follow." There is nothing controversial—nothing that requires proof—in such teachings, and sensible men—Chinese are very sensible people—accepted the Confucian teaching, revered it, and lived the life. The result is a singularly law-abiding people, intelligent, dignified, and contented. They have during the long years had experiences of possibly every kind, and the outcome is a commonsense view of life and its surroundings. The teaching has, however, the defects of its qualities; it has been excellent for domestic use, but, for foreign intercourse, it does not supply what the times call for—the strength which enables a people to hold its own against assailants. Confucian teaching will not monopolise the studies of the future, and all that science can teach, or ability to do can perform, will sooner or later be possessed in full. The Chinaman is, however, in a hurry; he takes things quietly and goes slowly, but he will go surely. Years ago the Prime Minister, Wen Hsiang, said to me, "You had better let us sleep on; if you will awaken us, we'll go further and faster than you like!" They are awake now, and the new learning is at work all over the country, but mistakes will be made and the crop will not yield so much or so quickly as has been anticipated. It is no easy task to force four hundred millions of people into the new learning, but learning will have its way, and we need not fear that the Government, marching with the times, has promised the Chinese people a Constitution, and with it some form of representative or parliamentary procedure. What this will eventually be remains to be seen; but as a matter of fact, China is, and has always been, a Constitutional Power, the Emperor's action being guided by laws that exist by precedents on record, and by procedure which has become fixed. Any restriction on the Emperor's power, and the laws have been the result of the people and the laws have been the result of the people and the laws have been the result of the people.

the policy in every province enjoy, too, a certain amount of parliamentary life, as they are called on by the officials to form committees for handling various local measures. Every Chinese official has a seal of office, which is handed over to his successor with form and solemnity, and it is that, and not his signature, which counts. There is a constant pressure of business, and the right to criticise, and they may even question the Emperor's own performance of duty, a right which Confucian teaching established, for the Emperor owes duties to his subjects just as they do to him, and it is the subject's duty to replace an Emperor who fails to perform his duties just as much as it is his duty to punish subjects who fail in theirs. During its 5,000 years of history China has seen many dynastic changes, and each of them has been ushered in by the failure of the incumbent of the throne to fulfil his duties and the superior superiority of the leader who establishes himself on the throne thus emptied. Government is, in short, a sort of automatic machine, and various safeguards come into play on every point.

Among the people, births, marriages, and deaths, of course, make up individual and family history, and volumes might be written about their ways of doing things. If a wife has not borne a son by the time her husband is 40, it is her duty to urge him to procure, or even provide him with, a concubine; and even when there are already a dozen or more children, a man may have a concubine or a secondary wife, or more than one, who are numerically referred to, but the children of the Nos. 2, 3, or 4 mistresses are all considered the children of the No. 1 or real wife, and this practice has wrought out two results in China of a socially useful kind—there are very few unmarried women; and there are still fewer illegitimate children. A girl child is just as welcome in a family as a boy. There is such a thing as infanticide, but it is not general, and it sometimes affects a boy child just as readily as a girl, the cause being probably poverty. A good many years ago Consul Gordon and his wife were walking at Amoy, as they passed a dung-beehive the lady cried out "O, Charlie, Charlie, what is that?" and pointed to a small matted package from which a tiny finger protruded, and was seen to be moving; they took up a package, opened it, and found a baby boy, newly-born evidently, inside! They took the baby home and reared it and afterwards on a visit home to Scotland took the child with them and gave it some education. In 1860 that Consul Gordon came to Ningpo as Consul when I was an assistant in the Consulate, and they had with them as under-brother a fine, bright healthy lad of 13 or 14, this was the child in question. Later on they left China and got the lad a good billet as steward on an English gunboat; his name was Lee Bush. Still later on the Chinese Government sought to create a navy, and wanting men of naval experience, they made Lee a commander, and gave him a fine steam corvette to take charge of. I once visited his ship at Canton and found all in excellent condition. Soon afterwards, he was caught in a typhoon, and the vessel broke and went down, but some of the crew escaped, himself among them, and he was then condemned to death, but forgiven, for losing his vessel. He was then given command of one of the "Mosquito Squadrons," boats built by Armstrong, and he was at the Peking anchorage Foochow,







## The Seamen's Institute.

## LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

## AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Last Wednesday afternoon, a chapter which will long be remembered in the annals of the Seamen's Institute, with which the name of the Rev. J. H. France has long been associated, was recorded in the laying of the foundation stone by H.E. the Governor. There was a large gathering of those interested in the institution, which included H.E. the Governor, Bishop and Mrs. Lander, Mrs. and Miss Lyons, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mrs. H. N. Mody, Dr. F. A. Johnson, Rev. J. H. France, Dr. F. C. Clark, Mr. E. Shellin, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. Shelton Hooper, A. Piercy, O. S. Gubbay and several others.

The ceremony was opened by the rendering of the hymn: "The Church's One Foundation" by St. Peter's Church choir. Special prayers were then offered, at the conclusion of which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander said: "Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen:—Before the stone is laid the committee desire me to give a little historical sketch of the scheme, and to make such progress to-day and also there will be an opportunity for the gentlemen who are the prime promoters of it to address you. For many years past the excellent Missions to Seamen have had agents in Hongkong and all the chaplains one after another have expressed their desire for a suitable institute on this side of the harbour in addition to the one in Kowloon. So long ago as 1891, Mr. Goldsmith, who was then chaplain, took steps for the provision of a seamen's institute and he proposed what was called the Seamen's Star, a rising premises in Queen's Road. Three years later he set forward his scheme for the erection of the Seamen's Institute on the grounds of the sailors' institute. I understand that the committee gave their consent and some money was collected but it was not found possible for lack of funds to go on with this scheme. Then Mr. Liff took his place and he acquired larger premises called the Seamen's Star at the corner of Pottinger Street where a very excellent work was carried on for some time but, alas, lack of funds necessitated their moving into smaller premises in D'Almeida Street. But the real high and before very long they had to remove from these premises. My very revered predecessor Bishop Hynes issued an appeal to friends in England and for money to erect a large institute. Some £2,000 was raised and others were willing to contribute but, alas, it was impossible to secure a site. The committee was advised to invest the money in order that they might rent premises in Wahchee, the premises that they now hold, where an excellent work is going on. But they are altogether inadequate and also too far away from the centre of things. At the beginning of 1908 this site where we now are seemed to be coming into the market and Mr. France, who was then on the staff, for the execution of the scheme was time for us to be considering. We made inquiries and found that the site though excellent in many respects was extremely costly. It has a grand frontage and it is spacious. The site was to cost \$75,000. It seemed altogether beyond us to purchase such a site. We consulted with Your Excellency and you consented to preside over a public meeting, which was held in March last year. You will remember that His Excellency urged forward the scheme in his speech, and Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, who was then the Admiral in command, also spoke, taking a very keen interest in it. I received a letter from him some little time ago in which he said: "I can testify to the excellent work carried on at Hongkong by the chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, participated in by men of all denominations. I know that our men in the naval service greatly value the privilege of making use of the Institute when on leave. A more suitable building would be welcomed by them as well as by the men of the mercantile marine who visit Hongkong." After Admiral Moore Mr. Mody expressed a desire to speak and His Excellency gave him permission to do so. Those who were there then saw how the electric shock he gave us—how we were thrilled with delight when he got up and told us that he thought the work among the sailors was so important to the Colony that he would like to give a donation of \$5,000 towards the building—(applause)—provided a suitable site could be obtained. We then appointed Sir Paul Chater—whose accident we all deplore to-day and the result of which we hope will soon pass away and that he will be restored to his accustomed health—we appointed Sir Paul Chater as treasurer. He took it up and collected upwards of \$27,000 which, added to the sum already in the hand collected by the late Bishop, His Excellency, the Rev. A. C. Goldsmith and to Rev. J. H. France, amounted to the sum of \$38,000, sufficient to pay for the site. We are grateful, indeed to him—(applause)—for the public spirit he has shown, and we are grateful to all those friends, heads of firms and others who have come forward and responded to Sir Paul's appeal. We now had sufficient money to pay for the site and we had Mr. Mody's promised donation of \$33,000 towards the building. Mr. Beyer, the architect, had drawn up plans for a very suitable three-storied building. On the ground floor a chapel to accommodate two hundred men, a billiard room, large enough for two full size tables, a large dining room and refreshment room and so on. On the second floor will be a beautiful concert hall with accommodation for 400 men, with office and quarters for the caretaker and so on; the whole of the top floor will be given over to dormitories where we shall provide separate bedrooms for 30 unmarried men, and we can accommodate more in other dormitories. The building is to be substantially built. Tenders were invited and alas the lowest tender for the building, apart from any furniture, was \$50,000. We had gone around collecting for the site and had only \$35,000 for the building, that our good friend Mr. Mody had promised. What was to be done? We stated the case to Mr. Mody without the least dissimulation. It was the last night in our minds. He said: "When I promised you \$5,000 I thought that would do for the building. (It will not, I will raise my contribution to \$50,000.) (Applause). We are all very proud to see on this stone the inscription that this building is erected and presented to the Colony by our good friend Mr. Mody (Applause). Before our magnificent friend addresses you, I know that is one thing he would like me to say and that is that he wishes his benefactions to in no way deprive any of the other donors. On the contrary, it is a desire that that should be a stimulus to other people and not a deterrent. He told me he was willing to give this donation on the understanding that other people would furnish the building in a suitable and proper manner. The committee went into the matter. They came to the conclusion that they could quite easily spend the matter of \$15,000 and furnish it very nicely and the least they could possibly do it would be \$10,000. I cannot conceive it possible that when this building is erected, on such a beautiful site, that it should be less than a beautiful home for the sailors and the ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the work. I have no doubt that others interested will come forward and provide the necessary \$50,000 of money to enable the building to be erected in a suitable and proper manner. The committee went into the matter. They came to the conclusion that they could quite easily spend the matter of \$15,000 and furnish it very nicely and the least they could possibly do it would be \$10,000. I cannot conceive it possible that when this building is erected, on such a beautiful site, that it should be less than a beautiful home for the sailors and the ladies and gentlemen who are interested in the work. I have no doubt that others interested will come forward and provide the necessary \$50,000 of money to enable the building to be erected in a suitable and proper manner.

I represent—Your Excellency I am sure will speak on behalf of the Colony—I desire to assure Mr. Mody that we deeply appreciate his generosity and we will do our best to maintain this building in a manner worthy of his munificence and of the objects for which he has given it. (Applause).

Mr. H. N. Mody then addressed the gathering as follows:—Your Excellency, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Believing, as I do, in the welfare and comfort of the men of our Mercantile Marine, when on shore to be the duty of all those to whose interests they are the objects of our care, and especially so in a port such as this of Hongkong which proudly ranks among the first of the great shipping centres of our Empire, I have taken a very keen interest in the Mission to Seamen here because to our Merchant seamen this Colony owes so much of its prosperity, its commerce, its wealth, almost its very existence. (Applause), and it seemed to me but right and fitting that we here should do something to show our gratitude to them for what they do for us. (Applause) and well I know from experience how grateful they are for any kindness shown to them. Among the greatest of their needs is such an institution as this, some place to which when so far away from their own homes they can come for rest, healthy recreation and wholesome refreshment. (Applause). The Mission to Seamen has been established here for many years past carrying on its good work, but it could, now in one part of the town, now in another, but it would wish to do and without, till now, a proper and suitable building of its own; it was these considerations which led me to offer at the public meeting held last year, over which Your Excellency so kindly presided, the sum of \$5,000 to build an Institute if a site could be provided, which sum was then thought would provide such a building as is required. My offer, as I am pleased to say, was accepted and it was, however, found that a sum of at least \$50,000 would be required for the building and, as His Lordship the Bishop has just informed you, it has been my privilege and my pleasure to increase by \$15,000 my original gift. (Applause) and to take upon myself the whole cost of the building and to present the same to the Colony. (Applause). It is gratifying to note that, since the needs of the Missions were brought to the notice of the public—and the present scheme inaugurated by the Committee and others last year, it has received such hearty support from the residents of Hongkong, subscriptions to the amount of \$27,500 having already been collected. In addition to the sums previously collected by the late Bishop Hynes and the Chaplains of the Mission has enabled them to pay for the site. For this satisfactory state of affairs we have, while gratefully thanking all those who have so generously given very largely, to thank the energy and persuasive tongue of the Honorary Treasurer to the Fund, Sir Paul Chater. (Applause)—who is unfortunately unable to be present here to-day, but further sums are required for the proper and adequate furnishing and equipment of the building when completed. It is to be regretted that the gift of mine may have to be made to the generosity of others now required for this purpose. (Applause). Sir, I am not good at speech-making and shall not therefore keep you much longer from the completion of the ceremony we are met here to-day to perform, but there is a gentleman with us to-day to whose untiring zeal the Mission to Seamen owes a very great debt and he is the Rev. Mr. France. (Applause).

Mr. France, I venture to say without fear of contradiction, has done a greater work in the Colony and to him more than any man is due the credit of this Institution we are founding here to-day. (Applause). He leaves us shortly for the Homeland and that he will be missed not only by his sailor friends, but by all who know him, cannot be questioned. (Applause). In losing him we lose one whom it will be hard to equal, impossible to better. (Applause) and we shall esteem ourselves lucky if we ever have the good fortune to welcome him back to Hongkong. (Applause). On the completion of this building I shall have realized in part my ambition to do something of lasting good to the Colony of Hongkong where I have lived and worked for many years. I hope that the completion of this happy year, and the hope that before my end comes to realize also the completion of that which I have so dear to my heart and to see the University of Hongkong an accomplished fact. (Applause). I will now ask Your Excellency to receive at the hands of the architect a silver trowel and therewith to well and truly lay the foundation stone of this Institution and, if it may please Your Excellency to do so, to retain the tool as a memento of this occasion. (Applause).

At the conclusion of Mr. Mody's address, H.E. the Governor approached the foundation stone and in the course of the ceremony said: "In the name of Jesus Christ, we place the foundation stone in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Amen." The stone was then firmly placed in its proper position. His Excellency declared it well and truly laid.

H.E. the Governor said that the solemn service in which they had participated reminded them that the building of which they had just laid the foundation stone was a building for the good and lofty purpose. His Excellency said that it was always a great pleasure to open any new public works and public buildings, which denoted the progress and development of the Colony, and to His Excellency it was a very special pleasure and privilege to be connected with the inception of a building, the aim and object of which is to better the lot of the British seaman. (Applause). His Excellency referred to the predominance of Great Britain on the sea as owing to her Navy and mercantile marine shipping in point of tonnage has any other port in the world. His Excellency therefore exhorted his hearers to have the care and well-being of seamen who come to the Colony at heart. His Excellency proceeded to enumerate the various institutions, both ashore and afloat, which had for their prime object the comfort of Jack ashore, and in order to demonstrate the continued usefulness of these institutions, His Excellency cited a few figures. His Lordship the Bishop had reminded them that a meeting was held at the City Hall about a year ago, when Admiral Moore made some interesting remarks. At that meeting, Mr. Mody had announced his intention of donating \$55,000 for the erection of a new building and they had been informed that the sum had been increased to \$50,000. (Applause). His Excellency presented the figures of the past year and said that a sum of \$10,000 would be required to carry out the scheme to a successful conclusion. His Excellency alluded to the generosity of Mr. Mody and expressed his conviction that happy indeed was a Colony which could claim such a man as Mr. Mody among its citizens. His Excellency repeated the words of Lordship and those who came for him could honestly speak of him in the words of Sir Christopher Wren: "His munificence requires description." His Excellency thanked the generous donor in the name of the Colony and on behalf of the thousands of sailors who were to derive future benefit from his munificence. (Applause). The ceremony was a happy one for the Seamen's Institute and the colony.

one for the Seamen's Institute and the colony. It was a great profit, though it was actually losing money. Such are some of the serious charges made against the directors. As a result of the meeting of the creditors and shareholders since the failure of the company, the irregularities came to light. Fearing that the market for the company's shares would collapse, the shareholders hesitated to bring a criminal action against the directors, but as the result of the meeting of creditors on the 28th instant the shareholders at last determined to set the law in motion.

At the meeting referred to it was also agreed to cut down the value of each old share (Y50 paid up) to Y15.00 and to make four shares into one of Y50 paid up; further, to reduce the value of each new share (Y20 paid up) to Y2.50 and to make 20 shares into one. It was also agreed that the claims of creditors should be given preference in all cases.

The *Oakda Mainichi* notes that those who have been arrested are former directors and are now managing the company's business. In consequence the arrest may not prove an obstacle to the readjustment of the company's affairs and it is premature to conclude that the company will be wound up. A general meeting of the company is called for the 23rd instant to report on the result of the recent meeting of the creditors and to consider the future. On the 27th instant a special general meeting will be held to elect the new directors. The scheme of readjustment proposed is, however, disadvantageous to the shareholders, whose consent is considered will be difficult to obtain. Baron Shibusaawa has agreed to give his assistance as before.

The foundation stone bears the following inscription:—"This foundation stone was laid by H.E. Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. This building is erected and presented to the Colony by H. N. Mody, a Paragon gentleman 50 years resident in Hongkong."

## THE JAPAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

## ARREST OF DIRECTORS.

The Dai Nippon Sugar scandal has taken an interesting and sensational turn. We learn from a Tokyo dispatch to the *Oakda Asahi* that on Sunday, the 11th instant, Judges and Procurators made a search of the houses of Messrs. Urie, Tanekawa, and Imai, auditors of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company, and then made their way to the office of the company and inspected the books. They also searched the houses of Mr. Sakawa, the late President of the company, and Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, managing directors, and arrested all three gentlemen. This action was based on information given by a shareholder regarding the discrepancy of Y800,000 in the accounts. The New Criminal Code adds the dispatch, contains provisions which, interpreted in a wide sense, authorize the Court to punish the authors of such irregularities as those for which the late directors of the company are responsible. These provisions have not yet been put into force and opinion is divided among eminent jurists regarding their interpretation, but the Procurators in the Tokyo Court acted on the information on the basis of the provisions in question.

We learn from the *Oakda Mainichi* that on Sunday morning at 11.30 o'clock the Procurators Uryeda in the Kobe Court, accompanied by four Japanese officers in uniform, visited the office of the Suzuki Shoten at Sakaya-machi, Kobe, and made a search there and subsequently at the houses of Mr. Kaneko, manager, and of Mr. Yanagita, vice-manager of the firm. The Suzuki Shoten is a well-known sugar firm in Kobe, which has a claim of Y3,000,000 against the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company. The action taken by the Kobe Court is said to be connected with the arrest of Messrs. Akiyama and Isomura, late managing directors of the Dai Nippon Company. The statements of agreement exchanged between the company and the Suzuki Shoten regarding the transfer of the Dai Nippon Sugar mill from the Dai Nippon Co. were seized at the office, while two or three documents were seized at the house of Mr. Kaneko. It was reported that when the Dai Nippon Sugar mill was transferred, Messrs. Akiyama and Isomura made a profit of Y600,000. The office of the Suzuki Shoten and the houses of Messrs. Kaneko and Yanagita were searched to gain evidence as to the alleged embezzlement by the directors of the company. The house of Mr. Hitomi, formerly manager of the Dai Nippon Sugar mill, who is now residing at Sakai, near Moji, was to have been searched at the same time.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF ARRESTS.

The irregularities of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company have at last culminated in a criminal action. As already mentioned, the directors of the company of Tokyo were arrested on Sunday, the 11th instant, and Messrs. Urie, Tanekawa, and Imai, auditors of the company, were arrested on Monday, the 12th instant, and the respective houses, from charges against the directors are forgeries of private documents, embezzlement, and violation of the Commercial Code.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning Judge Wada of the Osaka Ku Saibansho, accompanied by a clerk in the Procurators' Office and three police detectives, visited the residence of Mr. Urie at Minami-Hommachi, Sakai-ku, and began a search of the house, which was concluded at 4 p.m. at which time Mr. Urie was arrested. At 11 a.m. Judge Seko, of the Osaka Chui Saibansho, accompanied by a clerk in the Procurators' Office and two police detectives, visited the residence at Futatabi-ku of Mr. Tanekawa, who was absent at the time. Judge Seko nevertheless proceeded to search the house, and seized some documents. The Judge and his party then made their way to Mr. Tanekawa's villa at Tenkajaya and searched the house, seizing some documents there also. Mr. Tanekawa was not at the villa, but on his return later he was arrested. Mr. Ito was conveyed from Osaka to Tokyo in the evening by an express train. Mr. Tanekawa was retained in the jail of the East Ward Police and was to be taken to Tokyo yesterday morning. Mr. Imai, a well-known sugar merchant of Osaka, and is the president of the Osaka Ferry Boat Company, a director of the Osaka Stock Exchange, and an auditor of the Kyoritsu Bussan Kaisha.

It is stated that on the irregularities of the company being disclosed in January last, certain illegal practices by the directors of the company came to light. Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, two directors who are regarded as principally responsible for the practices referred to, in conjunction with Messrs. Tanekawa and Ito, of Osaka, purchased the Dai Nippon Sugar mill owned by the Suzuki Shoten. It is alleged, was real value of the mill, it is alleged, was less than Y3,000,000, but the directors purchased it for Y6,000,000 of which sum Y4,000,000 was paid in debentures of the company and a loan certificate and Y2,000,000 in cash. In connection with this transaction the two directors concerned are said to have received a large amount of commission. Further, they are alleged to have appropriated Y500,000 of the company's funds on the pretence of redeeming the debentures issued to the Suzuki Shoten in payment for the Dai Nippon. They then purchased the debentures, and deposited them with the Dai Nippon Bank, drawing Y500,000 on the company, which they deposited with the company itself, drawing advances at the rate of one year for each share. By similar methods, and under the name of suspense accounts, they obtained a further considerable sum, which was all spent for their own purposes. In order to deceive the shareholders they assessed the stock of sugar held by the company at an excessively high value in the accounts and made it appear that the company

was making a great profit, though it was actually losing money.

Such are some of the serious charges made against the directors. As a result of the meeting of the creditors and shareholders since the failure of the company, the irregularities came to light. Fearing that the market for the company's shares would collapse, the shareholders hesitated to bring a criminal action against the directors, but as the result of the meeting of creditors on the 28th instant the shareholders at last determined to set the law in motion.

At the meeting referred to it was also agreed to cut down the value of each old share (Y50 paid up) to Y15.00 and to make four shares into one of Y50 paid up; further, to reduce the value of each new share (Y20 paid up) to Y2.50 and to make 20 shares into one. It was also agreed that the claims of creditors should be given preference in all cases.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY AND THE SCANDAL.

As previously pointed out, the Dai Nippon Sugar Company made a loss on its working for the last half-year (ending December 31st), but as the publication of the true state of accounts would have caused the company's shares to fall heavily, the directors hit upon an ingenious device. It is alleged that taking advantage of the fact that the sugar tax to the amount of Y800,000 was in arrears, the directors falsified entries in books that the tax had been paid and made it appear that a profit to that extent remained. On this basis they declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. During the 23rd session of the Diet (1906-1907), when the Sugar Monopoly Bill was brought forward, the directors are said to have appropriated a sum of Y420,000—whereby to induce the Constitutional party to adopt the Bill. This money was entered in the books as having been paid to a certain Constitutional party to be distributed among the leaders of the party. It is supposed, however, that a portion of the money was diverted before reaching the party men. Further allegations are made to the effect that when Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, directors of the company, stood for seats in the general election last year, a sum of Y50,000 was paid for their campaign expenses, on the ground that if they were returned they would direct the reimbursement of Customs duty on crude sugar. These are the principal indictments against the directors with which the directors of the company are charged.

## MORE MEMBERS OF THE DIET ARRESTED.

## A PLAN OF READJUSTMENT.

Five more arrests of Constitutional members of the Diet were made on the 16th instant in connection with the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company. They are Messrs. Sawada Nei, Matsura Gohbei, Hasegawa Toyokichi, Okuno Ichijiro, and Sato Torajiro.

On the morning of the 16th the houses of Mr. Yokoi and other members of the Diet, who have been arrested the previous day, were searched by Judges and Procurators, who seized a number of documents.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Mainichi* reports that as the result of searches made at the office of the company and the houses of the directors, a record of bribes to members of the Diet, journalists, and police detectives was discovered. This has led to the arrest of the members mentioned. The corruption is widespread and more arrests are expected.

The members of the Diet have now been arrested in all, most of them being Constitutionalists. The *Oakda Mainichi* notes that the leaders of the Constitutional party do not appear to be implicated in the corruption, though it is understood the sugar refining company paid out money in the belief that it would go to the leaders. The recipients are believed to have retained the money for themselves and so defeated the object of the company, and with the view of punishing the dishonest go-between the directors of the company have confessed to the corruption without reserve. It is alleged that a portion of the bribe was paid during the 23rd session of the Diet (1906-1907) when the Bill for extending the term of the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Act was brought forward by Baron Shibusaawa. The general meeting of the Constitutional members determined to reject the Bill, but by the influence of those Constitutionalists who were in its favour, the Progressives and the Dai-ko Gumb members, the Bill was passed by the House. Hence it is supposed some of the Progressives must be implicated. It is even believed that some of the members of the House of Peers are concerned.

The arrest of the directors of the company is hampering the progress of negotiations for the settlement of the company's affairs. Baron Shibusaawa to form a new board of directors, fearing that they might be dragged into an examination by the Court, are all showing hesitation. A few days ago a deputation of the Osaka creditors called on Baron Shibusaawa and suggested that he should submit a plan for reducing the capital of the company and form a permanent new board of directors at a general meeting on the 27th instant. The delay in the formation of the new board of directors will involve each month a loss of Y85,000 of the company's funds in office expenses. Baron Shibusaawa, however, still insists that a new board of directors should be first formed and then the plan of readjustment be considered.

The *Oakda Asahi* notes that strong opposition is being among the shareholders of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company to the plan of readjustment proposed by the creditors, which involves reducing the capital of the company and transforming the claims of the creditors into preferential shares. The plan is considered unjust to the shareholders, as it entirely ignores their interests. It is expected that a stormy debate will take place at the general meeting to be held on the 27th instant, when the plan is to be laid before the meeting of the shareholders. The opinion of the shareholders is, however, in favour of the plan of readjustment. In the opinion of a candid observer, even these tactics are regarded as justifiable. It is pointed out that if the creditors duly exercised their right and insisted on collecting their claims, not a son of the company's assets would remain, and the holders of new, partly paid shares would have to pay the balance to be called up. It is only if, therefore, according to this observer, that the creditors should show themselves reasonable and accept a compromise with the shareholders.

which gives the shareholders more than they are entitled to. The creditors are making a liberal concession and propose to receive their claims in preferential shares, thus co-operating in the revival of the company. It is stupid of the shareholders, continuing their authority to oppose such liberal terms. The shareholders who elected such men for directors as those who have precipitated the company into its present position have no right whatever to resent the action of the creditors, who are dealing very liberally with them.

## QUESTION OF COLLECTING ARREARS OF TAX.

The collection of arrears of tax due from the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company is being awaited with great interest by the public. The *Oakda Mainichi* gives an authority in the Finance Department for its statement that the Government estimates the total amount of tax due from the company up to the end of August next at Y4,000,000 including the amount in arrears. The sum mentioned must be collected by law. But in the present conditions the company is unable to pay the tax in arrears, and the only course available is to seize the company's property and dispose of it by public auction in accordance with the National Tax Collection Law. If this course is taken, however, the company will become a bankrupt in which case the financial situation of the country might be disturbed. It is not expedient that the State, in its zeal to protect its claims, should take such a course as to disturb the national financial situation. If a reasonable time be given to the company, the money can be collected without proceeding to extreme measures. It is therefore expedient not to insist on payment before the completion of the readjustment of the company's affairs, which there is still reason to believe will in time be accomplished. The Government, in a position to take steps at any time for the collection of the taxes in arrears. Deeming it, therefore, inadvisable to take precipitate action and thereby damage the sugar-refining industry, which has developed so far after arduous labour, the Government is hesitating to enforce the collection of the tax from the company until it has been placed in a position enabling it to pay. Whether the late directors of the company are found guilty of the charge preferred against them or not has nothing to do with the collection of tax arrears, and the criminal action taken against the former directors has in no way changed the attitude of the Government towards the company. —*Japan Chronicle*.

## TRADE CHANGES IN CHINA.

## AMERICAN WARES NOT PUSHED AS THEY MIGHT BE.

A small line of imports into China which should be of interest to the United States is confectionery. Foreign confectionery to the value of \$117,700 was imported in 1907, of which only 1 per cent came from the United States. Great Britain being the chief supplier.

In this trade alone there should be a bright future for the American manufacturer if he can adapt his products to the local demand. In the city of Shanghai one well-known American manufacturer is offering regular shipments of the highest grade American confectionery and is meeting in a small way with an encouraging demand. Goods of this character to obtain a wide market must not be of the highest grade but must be saleable at low prices.

Regarding the import of furniture, &c., the United States should lead, but an examination proves disappointing. The total imports in 1907 were valued at \$758,000, of which the United States furnished \$39,000 worth, Great Britain \$120,320 and Japan \$447,000.

The importation of American tobacco is a promising trade, 2,113 tons being received in 1907. Hongkong is credited with 5,652 tons, most of which probably came from the United States. The Chinese are not a cigar consuming people and small importations come chiefly from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. There is, of course, a certain consumption of high priced Cuban and American cigars among the foreigners. It is rivalled by the United States, Japan, and Great Britain for the supply of cigarettes is quite keen.

In the trade of wine, beer and spirits the United States does not rank very high, notwithstanding the excellence of the malt liquor introduced into this market from America. The proximity of Japan and the cheapness of the beer produced there make that country the leading importer.

The demand for American beer and whiskey is almost entirely from foreigners, among whom, however, the demand for American whiskey is almost nil, while the demand for malt liquors is guided by the conservative British and German taste to liquors of those nations. Nevertheless, it is the beer of certain American breweries that is in demand in China in high class hotels and clubs and is highly appreciated.

The imports of condensed milk in tins was primarily almost entirely in the hands of the United States. The receipts from the United States in the last four years were as follows: 1904, 50,748 dozens; 1905, 245,098 dozens; 1906, 82,018 dozens, and 1907, 52,696 dozens. There is a very large importation of these goods from Switzerland, and the Netherlands. The number of brands is constantly increasing and milk in attractive packages and of excellent quality is abundant in Chinese markets.

The substitution of an ordinary light milk for the condensed article, which was formerly supplied exclusively, is highly appreciated and the demand for this character of goods from both the United States and Europe is rapidly increasing.

The United States is credited with more than one-half of the total import of flour to China last year, but in this trade particularly the Hongkong figures are confusing. Hongkong is credited with more than one-half as much imports as the United States, whereas it is probable that 80 per cent of the flour shipped from Hongkong to the mainland of China was of American origin.

The American flour trade in this market is hampered by the great development of milling, particularly in the Manchurian provinces. There the growth of wheat at the doors of the mills and the immense improvement effected in the milling machinery used have made the native article cheaper and almost as good as imported American flour.

The importation of oil into China from the United States is one of the leading features of American commerce.

There has been a gradual growth in the receipts of American beef and mutton, tallow and other materials, the sales rising from \$4,224 in 1904 to \$18,453 in 1907. The consumption of values and quantities from the United States and those of other countries will show the high-grade of American imports. For example, 6,646 pairs of shoes from Europe were valued at \$11,745; about 34,807 pairs from Japan at \$30,870, as compared with somewhat less than 8,000 pairs from America valued at \$18,452.

The inference is, and this is borne out by investigation, that it is the foreigner in China, not the Chinese, who is the buyer of the American goods. An intelligent effort to supply Chinese goods and materials would seem more certain to succeed than any branch of manufacturing industry. In the supply of clocks and watches, Japan leads with sales in 1907 amounting to \$1,000,000, while the United States is second with sales of \$500,000.

against \$18,614 in 1906, while the sales from the United States amounted in value, for these two years to \$49,714 and \$101,000 respectively. It would seem that the American manufacturer should make a better showing in this market, which could be done by the production of cheap clocks and watches suitable to the low price which the Chinese are prepared to pay.

In the sale of carriages and bicycles in which the American manufacturer would seem to be pre-eminent, the United States is credited with \$107,31 worth, the United Kingdom \$15,433, and Japan \$9,616.

The total import of electrical material and fittings amounted to \$31,414, of which the United States furnished \$14,845 worth, the United Kingdom \$23,447, Germany \$107,478, Belgium \$27,051, and Japan \$95,516. There is not much hope of improvement on a large scale in this respect.

In electrical installations, as in other great engineering works, the orders go to the countries supplying the capital. Only two tramway systems have been established in China—Shanghai and Tientsin, which are controlled and equipped by the English and Belgian respectively.

The importations of machinery and fittings from the United States increased from \$124,001 in 1901 to \$549,234 in 1907. The figures for 1907 were only surpassed by the United Kingdom with sales amounting to over 1,150,000. Out of a total of \$105,111 worth of sewing machines sold to China in 1907, the United States supplied about \$40,000 worth—more than double the value from any other country.

The hardware trade in China is worthy of American attention. During 1907 the sales from the United States amounted to \$68,750 out of a total of \$790,000, while those from the United Kingdom were valued at \$300,200; Germany, \$167,480, and Japan, 144,507. The proximity of China to the United States and the success of American hardware in other markets in competition with that of other makers indicates that American goods are not being pushed in China as they might.

There was a great reduction in the amount of lead in pigs and bars imported from the United States during the last four years, as in 1904 the amount supplied was 3,445 tons, against 1,635 tons in 1905, 805 tons in 1906, and 773 tons in 1907. The United States is the largest exporter of scales and balances, the sales in 1907 amounting to \$20,198 out of a total of \$31,045.

In medical and surgical appliances the Chinese market is supplied chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom, the imports from the former country in 1907 amounting to \$32,368 and from the latter country \$61,590.

Of a total import of \$118,500 in graphophones and accessories last year the United States is credited with \$31,600, as much as all Europe, but less than Canada, as much as all America, and less than Japan. As no graphophones of note are manufactured in Canada the explanation is to be found in the shipment of American machines through Canadian ports.

A general consideration of the import trade of China leads the American observer to feel that certain lines here are not as developed as they should be and that this market holds out a bright prospect to intelligence and capital. The backwardness of American imports is to be chiefly traced in the higher grade cotton goods and in the supply of electrical machinery. There is a probability that in the course of time the development of American mills will enable the United States to meet British competition in all grades of cotton, but for the supply of electrical machinery and machinery of all kind there seems less hope. The greatest drawback to American trade in these lines is that there is very little American money invested in China, and orders for these as well as other kinds of goods go to those countries which through their vested capital control the placing of the orders.

When the American merchant shall have become a more active agent in the development of China and shall be content to invest in machinery in industrial enterprises, an increased demand may be looked for from America for the kind of goods, machinery, electrical fittings etc., which the manufacturing and railroad development will necessitate. —*Daily Consular and Trade Report*.

## BANDMANN DRAMATIC CO.

Hongkong playgoers have a treat in store in the appearance of the above company. This is Mr. Bandmann's latest successful venture. It was not at first thought possible to arrange a visit to this Colony so early in the year, but we are pleased to see that the management have been able to make an early visit. We feel confident that this visit will give ample satisfaction to lovers of the Drama, as it is the first occasion on which a really good dramatic company has ever visited the Far East.

Included among the members of the present company are Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, who have so long been popular in Hongkong. Mr. Sydney T. Pease, who will be remembered in many of his successful roles during the visit of the first Bandmann Comedy Company, will again appear before a Hongkong audience. Mr. Pease will be responsible for the productions of the pieces played during the present visit and will also be the Stage Manager.

Among the members new to the Far East is Miss Florence Dalton, who occupies the position of leading lady in the present company. Most prominent of her successes is her performance of Frances Vere in "The Worst Woman in London" for which part she was specially engaged by the author, Mr. Walter Melville, at the Adelphi Theatre, London.

Miss Lillian Lloyd may also be remembered for her clever impersonations of "Dick" in the "Two Little Vagabonds," "Mercia" in "The Sign of the Cross," etc. Another old favourite will be found in the person of Mr. M. M. Maynor, who is sure of a hearty welcome in Hongkong. The comedy element is in the safe hands of Mr. Harwood Roberts, a comedian who has done good work both in England and South Africa, and we feel sure he will be most popular in the East.

Mr. Alec Alvis, from the Lyceum Theatre, London, is an actor of whom report speaks most favourably, and among the other members of the company we find Mr. W. R. Riley, who is well known for his able character studies.

The repertoire of the Dramatic Company is an extensive one, offering as it does types of both comedy and drama. Among the former are such sterling successes as "The Prisoner of Zenda," which has lately been revised at the St. James's Theatre, with great success; "The Belle and Waterloo," made famous the world over by the late Sir Henry Irving, and the well-known play "The Sign of the Cross."



26th inst.

Asked as to the position of the stranded vessel, the gentleman inquired hesitated to answer, saying, "I am not sure, but the howling wind hurried the opinion that the vessel had drifted sufficiently rapidly by the discharge of the cargo, there did not seem to be any insuperable difficulty in rescuing her from her predicament, provided of course that her bottom is not pierced through, as there is no fortunately good reason to suppose that her bow is resting flat on the rock. In the afternoon yesterday there was a slight swell, which is not too favourable for saving operations. The oscillating movement of the sea rendered visible at a distance the swinging of the boats on the davits. Members of the seafaring fraternity assert, that the both-west monsoon is fast beginning to be stirring on, and if the *Scandia* is not released, all must hope that she will be wrecked on the reef. The theory is that if the wind increases from the south-west the exposed position of the *Scandia* becomes increasingly dangerous. From present appearances, however, there is every hope that the re-floating of the marginal liner will be successfully accomplished. That the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is making any effort may be gathered from the fact that the *Scandia* is being towed by the tug *Chung King* and the tug *Chung King* is being towed by the tug *Chung King*.

MR. FONG'S MOVEMENTS.

The movements of the deceased prior to his death have an important bearing upon the case. Mr. Fong was one of the best known of the Chinese business community, for he was an emporer in the China Merchants S. N. Company and in addition owned a small fleet of river launches himself. He was a well

Chu Wing Cheong .....	100
Yue Tai Chan .....	100
Mao Sing Hing .....	100
Hip Wo Hang .....	100
Seng Shun Chan .....	200
Kwong Hing .....	200
Kwan Hing Loong .....	200
Kwan On Loong .....	100
Kwan Mei Sing .....	200
Wah Yick Company .....	200
Sing Yuen Bank .....	200
Cheong On Bank .....	200
Kwong Cheong Wo .....	200
Shiu Wo Yeung (foreign) Hong .....	200
Wa Kee Hong .....	200
Chiu Seung Sang .....	200
Chau Ngan Tip .....	200
Compradors, Banque de	
Hindo-Chine .....	200
Cheong Tin Shan .....	200
Cheong Sing Loong .....	200
Chan Fung Yoi .....	200
Lock Hong & Co's Compradors .....	200
Malchen & Co's Compradors .....	200
Reuter, Brockschmann & Co's	
Compradors .....	200
Mayerink & Co's Compradors .....	200
Alex. Rossi & Co's Compradors .....	200

United Gold	1,067.00 ozs.
Large Finestus	911.956
Yield per ton	\$47 dw.

W. H. MARTIN,  
General Manager

could be refused. Another member of the board asked whether it was his practice to require whether the occupant of a residential premises have any objection to it. There are no spaces for offensive trades before a licence or such licences are considered by the board. The treatment of the subject is that there are no members of the board who are not



## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. THREATENED.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 23rd April.  
The office of the Standard Oil Co. of New York in Shanghai has received a blacklisting letter from the Chinese Government, which demands a large sum of money. The robbers threaten to burn the company's oil tanks, should the money demanded be not forthcoming. The matter has been reported to the local authorities through the United States Consul at Canton.

## VICEROY'S RETURN.

Late yesterday afternoon, at about half-past seven o'clock, H.E. Chang Jen Chue, Admiral Li Chun and the Tactel for the Development of Native Industries and party, who had taken part in the ceremony in connection with the founding of the Canton branch of the Chinese Yarn Association, returned to Canton by the cruisers *Kiang Kai* and *Kiang Ching*.

## ATTEMPTED PIRACY.

On the 19th instant the steamer *Kueng Wei*, of the Hongkong-Wuchow line, when on her return journey to Hongkong with a number of passengers, was subjected to a very exciting experience. Some thirty pirates managed to board the steamer under the innocent guise of passengers on her way down river. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the robbers prepared to put their plan into effect, when approaching a place called Nam Kung cove, below Pak Hing. The captain of the vessel was quick to perceive the nefarious design and at once raised an alarm, which was answered by a guard boat in the vicinity. Fortunately, a patroling launch was also near at hand, with whose assistance also the robbers were repulsed. The pirates, who were armed with revolvers and other weapons, together with the crew of the *Kueng Wei*, had a vigorous hand-to-hand fight with the pirates with the result that the pilot of the *Kueng Wei* was killed and several others wounded. Ultimately the soldiers were able to secure the arrest of some twenty of the robbers, who have now been brought to Canton to be dealt with.

26th April.

MACAO DELIMITATION COMMISSIONER.  
On the morning of the 23rd instant the Special Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, called on Viceroy Chang Jen Chue and had a conversation with him for about three hours before he left.

## HOUSE COLLAPSE.

At 5 p.m. yesterday two buildings in Luen Street collapsed without warning. Five persons were seriously wounded and twenty-seven others slightly injured. The members of the Red Cross Society, learning of the accident at once proceeded to the scene to render assistance and have now the injured under their care.

## OFFICIAL'S DEPARTURE.

Tactel Im K'e, who is transferred to Fukien as Inspector of Finance, left yesterday afternoon by the *Kiang Kai* for Hongkong on route to his destination.

## MILITARY OFFICER EXECUTED.

By order of the Viceroy a military officer named Huang Chiu Kiu was executed yesterday in the presence of the Provincial Judge, for the crime of manslaughter.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

For the last five days of the 2nd intercalary moon the number of passengers carried by the Canton-Hongkong Railway and the amount collected in fares was as follows:

Number of passengers	Amount collected
21st.....5,575	\$1,104.09
22nd.....5,213	1,094.31
23rd.....4,844	1,009.24
24th.....4,591	924.51
25th.....4,232	979.30
26th.....4,709	979.30
27th.....4,451	928.53
28th.....4,331	1,014.74
29th.....4,042	807.49

The total number of passengers was 42,106 and the total amount was \$3,900.00. In addition to the above sum \$322.20 was collected as freight on goods carried by this railway during the same period.

For the whole of the 2nd intercalary moon the total number of passengers was 125,816, and the amount collected in fares and freight was \$16,655.66.

27th April.

H.E. WEN TSUNG YAO IN TIBET.  
The present, Imperial Assistant Resident Minister at Lhasa, H.E. Wen Tsung Yao, has sent his nephew to Canton to bring his family to Tibet to join him there.

## SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Sunning Railway can now traverse the whole distance from Kung Yick Fan to Tso Shan. The 16th day of the 4th moon has been fixed for the celebration of the completion of this railway.

## FIRE IN A SHOP.

Yesterday, a fire broke out in Yan Chai Street in a certain shop, where a large quantity of combustible articles were stored. The outbreak occurred quite close to the Canton Medical College. The fire brigades stationed at various places quickly turned out on the alarm being given and put down the conflagration in a short space of time. The building where the fire originated was completely gutted, and nine persons were more or less injured.

## THE NEW CITY OF HONGKONG.

It is ascertained that the new city of Hongkong has been granted special privileges, whereby the inhabitants are exempt from taxes on imports and exports. No barriers will be erected in the city itself but stations will be established where necessary, to collect taxes on goods when transit to the interior.

## COLLECTION OF LIKIN DUES.

The collection of Likin dues to Canton during the nine days of the 2nd intercalary moon as reported by the Likin officials amounted to \$8,873,944.44.

29th April.

MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.  
H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chue has wired to Peking to request for the services of the Expert Prefect P'u Lu to assist the Special Commissioner H.E. Ko Yu Him in conducting negotiations in connection with the delimitation of Macao.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

At Taotai Im Ku, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs attached to the Canton Viceroyalty, left yesterday on transfer to Fukien as Inspector of Finance. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chue has for some time been looking for a competent official to fill the vacancy. H.E. has now secured the services of Taotai Wong to act in place of Taotai Im Ku. It is reported that Taotai Wong will shortly proceed to the South to take up the post.

## DRASTIC OPIUM REGULATION.

The Tactel of Consular Affairs has now given orders to the Canton opium monopolists that on and after the 15th day of this moon no opium can be sold to any person without the required wooden board licence. All the opium sellers throughout the city have been notified of this order. The opium seller is found selling opium to any person in defiance of the order, the offender will be fined \$50 in the first instance, but will be handed to the officials to be dealt with in case of repetition of the offence.

## COMMERCIAL.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 20th instant, Messrs. Philpotts & Co. write:—  
The market for cotton yarn has been very firm, and the leading tendency forecasted in our last report has been fully sustained in prices advancing from \$2 to \$6 per bale for the more desirable spinings. Stocks of the more fancied threads are rapidly depleting, and in view of consumers' eagerness to secure, there is every reason to believe that the present satisfactory standard of prices will be maintained even in the face of a steadily rising exchange rate. *Yozo*, *Kelani* and other Japanese yarns, of the cotton yarn and cotton piece goods industry in Japan, which has made remarkable progress since the Japan-China War of 1894-5. We reproduce, in part, the article from the Japanese journal as printed in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 27th instant.

Prior to the war Japanese yarn industry had its hands full in "checking" the importation of foreign yarn, and there was only a limited surplus available for export. Since then, however, the spinning mills have considerably enlarged their scope and steadily directed their attention towards increasing the export of yarn. The result has been a remarkable development of the export trade in yarn, as will be seen from the subjoined table.

COTTON YARN.	Home Production.	Exported.	Imported.
	Kin.	Kin.	Kin.
1895...	4,865,000	—	24,630,000
1896...	7,182,000	—	33,990,000
1897...	9,957,000	—	47,419,000
1898...	20,988,000	—	44,844,000
1899...	31,078,000	9,000	3,900,000
1900...	48,610,000	35,000	7,737,000
1901...	61,600,000	33,000	24,180,000
1902...	67,000,000	30,000	19,450,000
1903...	91,575,000	35,530,000	15,443,000
1904...	115,231,000	35,530,000	14,197,000
1905...	118,540,000	39,975,000	20,044,000
1906...	161,380,000	42,035,000	16,091,000
1907...	201,019,000	68,834,000	15,910,000
1908...	269,077,000	102,100,000	8,100,000
1909...	203,510,000	67,615,000	9,051,000
1910...	206,074,000	64,755,000	5,994,000
1911...	240,365,000	59,440,000	2,097,000
1912...	244,105,000	92,191,000	1,031,000
1913...	280,059,000	77,191,000	539,000
1914...	279,864,000	80,159,000	2,155,000
1915...	288,674,000	10,300,000	5,053,000
1916...	295,015,000	67,942,000	1,785,000
1917...	271,820,000	50,335,000	1,360,000

As shown above, the production of yarn in the country has advanced from a million kin to nearly 300 million kin during the last twenty years. Especially remarkable has been the advance in the export during the same period. The import of cotton yarn, on the other hand, has been steadily diminishing, and what is now imported belongs to the qualities which are not produced in Japan.

Reviewing the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Japan, continuing to the present, it will be noted that its progress purely to its own merits, as no outside protection or encouragement worth mentioning has been accorded. Moreover, the industry has had to contend against foreign goods which are admitted into the country at the exceptionally low conventional tariff. Further, the Japanese spinners must get their supply of raw cotton from distant countries across the sea, and spinning and weaving machinery has had to be imported. Despite these disadvantages, the industry has made great advance and achieved phenomenal success—a circumstance which speaks much for the industrial capabilities of the people. A closer scrutiny into the condition of the industry, however, will reveal the fact that its progress in the past has been along lines which can by no means be regarded as satisfactory. In other words, the spinners have so far been too much occupied in increasing their production, and have had little or no time to bestow any attention on an improvement in the quality. Judging by the Manchester standard, Japanese yarn, with the exception of the production of a few mills, is scarcely qualified to be called yarn because of its very inferior quality. Although, however, the Japanese yarn in China and India, who have hitherto been accustomed to hand-worked yarn, are satisfied with the inferior quality of Japanese yarn for the present, it is evident that Japanese spinners must be induced to bestow more attention on the improvement of the quality of their manufactures in the future. It is noticeable already that some spinners have been aroused to a sense of this necessity and there is little doubt that an improvement in the quality of Japanese yarn will be aimed at in the future.

No. 25. A good yarn is reported at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bale.  
No. 16. A moderate business was done in selected threads.

No. 12. Moved slowly; prices show an advance of \$1 to \$1.50 per bale.  
No. 8. Very firm. Owing to the scarcity of stock of selected threads, prices advanced from \$5 to 6 per bale.  
No. 8. Stock still.  
No. 6. Only one thread fetched \$1 better.

Sales:—50 bales of No. 6, 4,150 bales of No. 10, 700 bales of No. 12, 125 bales of No. 16, and 1,375 bales of No. 20; in all about 6,000 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Kuening*, *Knight*, *Ermit*, *Myori*, *Mara*, *G. Apar* and *India* of about 6,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 7,000 bales.  
Uncleared Stock:—About 10,000 bales.  
Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

	Demand	Supply
London T.T.	Sh. 10.10.10d.	\$
Demand	10.10.10d.	
Shanghai	Tls. 74.50.00.	
Silver	24 1/2 per oz.	

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORTS.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. El S. Kidderie & Co. write on the 29th instant:—  
The market has shown a little more activity during the week, and with few exceptions, all stocks show a hardening tendency.

Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in further demand and have been dealt in to some extent at the improved rate of \$140, closing with more inquiries. The London rate has also risen to \$8.10. Nationals are quiet and without business to report at \$15.

Marine Insurance:—Cantons have found buyers at \$18.75, and more can probably be had at the rate. North China remains steady at Tls. 105. Unions have weakened to \$7.50 for the final dividend of \$1.70 for 1907 and interim of \$1.50 for 1908, paid on the 22nd inst.

Fire Insurance:—Sales of China Firms have been effected at \$104 and \$104.1, and now buyers offer \$105. Hongkong Firms have also strengthened to \$111.

Shipping:—China and Manilla have risen to \$15, at which rate sales have taken place, but more shares are obtainable. Douglases have been dealt in at \$15 and \$16. Indo-China went back a little and sales took place at \$67 and \$68, but the market has since strengthened.

Small Transport:—Chinese and Japanese, only a few shares were dealt in during the week.

part of the week, 1909, has been recorded to 1908. The following table shows the results:—  
1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 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## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BULOW" ..... Capt. H. Fornes	WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ Eitel Friedrich" ..... Capt. K. Malchow	About THURSDAY, 6th May
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" ..... Capt. E. Gathmann	FRIDAY, 21st May, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" ..... Capt. F. Sembill	WEDNESDAY, 5th May, 9 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYMERSEN	Broc	10th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	11th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	SYDNEY	X	24th May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	OCEANIC	Sailor	25th May, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th April 1909

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots,  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA-  
ILOILO-CEBU.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and above ports.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
S.S. "RIGEL"	1,750	Siever	MANILA	About 30th April, 1909.
S.S. "MANDAL"	1,917	Ericksen	Do.	

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BARRETTO &amp; CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repairs work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1908.

## THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

1, Lyndhurst Terraces.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN AND CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
同隆公司

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required. Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony; to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &amp;c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd., write as follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.  
5th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1904.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy "Bisquit Dubouche &amp; Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old ..... 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

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FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 50s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &amp;c., post free. D. JAMES &amp; REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London, E.C. England.

## FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

Far superior than Remington, Oliver, Underwood and much cheaper.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong.

## HASHISH SMOUGLING IN EGYPT.

BRITISH OFFICER AND SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

Malta, March 18.  
Honorary Lieut. Quartermaster Wernley, Quartermaster-Sergeant Byles, Company-Sergeant-Major Hayes Saddler, and Staff-Sergeant Martin have been arrested here in connection with charges of smuggling hashish from Malta into Egypt.

All belong to 70 Company of the Army Service Corps. Several other members have been suspended from duty, and it is expected that further arrests, whether in England or in Egypt, will be sent to Malta for trial.

Two corporals who had recently gone back to England are being deported to Malta. An inquiry into the affair has been ordered, and will begin soon after the arrival of the Duke of Connaught from Egypt.

It appears that the smuggling of this drug into Egypt has been carried on successfully for many years. A considerable quantity of hashish was smuggled on board the hired transport *Drummar Castle*, and a military quartermaster is reported to have been arrested in Egypt.The opening by the customs authorities of several unclaimed cases which were landed in Egypt from the s.s. *Rohilla* led to the raiding of the British barracks at Cairo and Alexandria, and the subsequent seizure of a considerable quantity of hashish.

It is asserted that the drug was imported from Austria into Malta, and afterwards passed on board troopships in the guise of military stores at the first opportunity.—Reuter.

## YEAR'S MILLIONAIRES.

MYSTERIOUS FALL IN RECEIPTS FROM DEATH DUTIES.

As shown in the revenue returns for the year, published yesterday, (1908), the receipts from death duties in 1908-9 fell short of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's calculation by £1,130,000, and were less by £700,000 than the previous year's receipts, although the higher rates of duty imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 were in full operation during the year, reports the *Morning Leader* of the 2nd inst.

The receipt from the death duties during the past 12 years (1897-98 to 1908-9) has exceeded the estimates by nearly £4,500,000, having been in seven years more than the estimate and in five years below the estimate.

FORMER DEFICITS.

The largest surplus was in 1907-1908, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated for a net receipt of £1,150,000 (after allocation to the local taxation accounts), and the amount paid into the Exchequer was £14,020,000.

Previous deficits have been as follows:

	Estimate.	Receipt.	Deficit.
1900-01	13,000,000	12,980,000	20,000
1901-02	13,000,000	13,000,000	300,000
1902-03	13,000,000	12,350,000	650,000
1903-04	13,000,000	12,970,000	30,000

The receipts in these years were after the allocation to the local taxation accounts, which has been discontinued.

The large deficit of £1,130,000 in the last financial year does not seem easy of explanation. The Budget estimate was for a receipt of £1,150,000 per week, and the actual receipt has been at an average of only £150,000 a week. The shrinkage has apparently been going on throughout the year, but there does not appear to have been any great decline in the number of rich estates charged with the death duties.

YEAR'S MILLIONAIRES.

During the financial year just ended nine estates valued at £1,000,000 or more each have been reported, as follows:

Henry Isaac Barretto, 58, financier, at least ..... £2,500,000

Sir John Brundell Maple, Bart., M.P. (re-sware) ..... 2,153,292

John Siefanovich-Schilliz, 68 ..... 2,114,174

Stewart Clark, 74, thread manufacturer ..... 1,947,181

Heert Louis Bischoffsheim, 79, financier ..... 1,613,388

Spencer Compton, 8th Duke of Devonshire, 74 ..... 1,164,960

James Marks Wood, 67, shipowner, Liverpool ..... 1,043,734

William Todd Lithgow, 55, shipbuilder, Glasgow ..... 1,039,915

Michael Anbur, 1st Baron Burton, 73, brewer, at least ..... 1,000,000

£14,568,154

THE FALL IN SECURITIES.

In the year 1907-08 there were only seven estates exceeding one million each, but two of them were over three millions each. The number of estates between half a million and a million each reported last year was also about equal to the average. There is no reason to suppose that the higher rates of duty have at present led to any considerable extent to avoidance of the duties by the owners of very rich estates. The lower valuation of securities may probably account for some portion of the decline in the yield, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer will hardly feel disposed to estimate the receipts for the coming year at more than £19,500,000 even if he thinks that a probable improvement in trade and higher quotations for securities may justify so large an estimate. The hoped-for annual yield of 20 millions from the death duties does not seem yet in sight.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station as follows:—

They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a HORN below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being confirmed by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock: Aberdeen.

Waglan: San Ki Wan.

Stanley: Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson: She Tau Kok.

Tal Pa: Tal Pa.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light Houses.

F. C. FROD, Director.

18th July, 1908.



## Intimation.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.,**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## Special Show

**MUSLIN BLOUSES**

AND

**Ready Made WASHING DRESSES**

**Ladies' and Children's BATHING COSTUMES**

**POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS**

28, Queen's Road.

## Intimations.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VEUZ ROAD CENTRAL (lately occupied by Madame Jay).  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,**  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES.

SOLE AGENTS for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1909. [375]

## To Let.

## TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

"FAIR VIEW" No. 1 Robinson Road, containing Six Rooms and Several Small Rooms and Large Out-houses.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [373]

## TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & Co.,  
Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [302]

## TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND  
& LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 52, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [52]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFUM TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VEUZ ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 16, DES VEUZ ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909. [51]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
c/o Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,  
St. George's Building.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [330]

## TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BULLION TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [339]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Veuze Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—  
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [385]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [374]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"KNIGHT ERRANT,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [374]

S.S. "OCEANIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *F. Morel*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 3rd May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [370]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [375]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria*.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Syria*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *India* and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

## COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 30th instant, Messrs. Philson & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 16th inst.

Throughout the past fortnight the yarn market has ruled very firm, and the hardening tendency forecasted in our last report has been fully sustained in prices advancing from \$2 to \$6 per bale for the more desirable spinning, stocks of the more fancied threads are rapidly depleting and, in view of consumers' eagerness to secure, there is every reason to believe that the present satisfactory standard of prices will be maintained even in the face of a steadily rising exchange.

The Japanese paper *Yoko Koku* prints an interesting summary of the cotton yarn and cotton piece goods industry in Japan, which has made remarkable progress since the Japan-China War of 1894-5. We reproduce, in part, the article from the Japanese journal as printed in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 27th inst.:

Prior to the war Japanese yarn industry had its hands full in checking the importation of foreign yarn, and there was only a limited surplus available for export. Since then however, the spinning mills have considerably enlarged their scope and steadily directed their attention towards increasing the export of yarn. The result has been a remarkable development of the export trade in yarn, as will be seen from the subjoined table.

## COTTON YARN.

	Home Production.	Exported.	Imported.
	Kin.	Kin.	Kin.
1886...	4,865,000	—	24,630,000
1887...	7,782,000	—	33,296,000
1888...	9,957,000	—	47,410,000
1889...	20,088,000	—	41,811,000
1890...	32,078,000	9,000	31,978,000
1891...	48,620,000	32,000	17,337,000
1892...	62,182,000	33,000	24,308,000
1893...	66,667,000	315,000	19,405,000
1894...	91,375,000	3,538,000	15,043,000
1895...	115,231,000	5,533,000	14,691,000
1896...	118,559,000	19,975,000	20,014,000
1897...	163,138,000	42,035,000	16,091,000
1898...	201,010,000	68,834,000	15,930,000
1899...	269,077,000	102,360,000	8,210,000
1900...	202,623,000	67,619,000	9,051,000
1901...	206,974,000	62,751,000	5,994,000
1902...	249,308,000	59,440,000	2,697,000
1903...	249,305,000	92,161,000	1,031,000
1904...	286,059,000	77,197,000	537,000
1905...	275,861,000	80,211,000	2,355,000
1906...	288,674,000	10,204,000	5,653,000
1907...	295,045,000	67,942,000	1,783,000
1908...	371,820,000	50,353,000	1,361,000

As shown above, the production of yarn in the country has advanced from 4 million kin to nearly 300 million kin during the last twenty years. Especially remarkable has been the advance in the export, during the same period. The import of cotton yarn, on the other hand, has been steadily diminishing, and what is now imported belongs to the qualities which are not produced in Japan.

Reviewing the development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in Japan, continues the Tokyo journal, it will be noted that it owes its progress purely to its own merits, as no outside protection or encouragement worth mentioning has been accorded. Moreover, the industry has had to contend against foreign goods which are admitted into the country at the exceptionally low conventional tariff. Further, the Japanese spinners must get their supply of raw cotton from distant countries across the sea, and spinning and weaving machinery has had to be imported. Despite these disadvantages, the industry has made great advance and achieved phenomenal success—a circumstance which speaks much for the industrial capabilities of the people. A closer scrutiny into the condition of the industry, however, will reveal the fact that its progress in the past has been along lines which can by no means be regarded as satisfactory. In other words, the spinners have so far been too much occupied in increasing their production, and have had little or no time to bestow any attention on an improvement in the quality. Judging by the Manchester standard, Japanese yarn, with the exception of the production of a few mills, is scarcely qualified to be called yarn because of its very inferior quality. Although consumers of Japanese yarn in China and Korea, who have hitherto been accustomed to hand-worked yarn, are satisfied with the inferior quality of Japanese yarn for the present, it is evident that Japanese spinners must be induced to bestow more attention on the improvement of the quality of their manufactures in the future. It is noticeable already that some spinners have been aroused to a sense of this necessity and there is little doubt that an improvement in the quality of Japanese yarn will be aimed at in the future.

No. 40.—A good business reported at an advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale.

No. 16.—A moderate business was done in selected threads.

No. 12.—Moved slowly; prices show an advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale.

No. 10.—Very firm. Owing to the scarcity of stock of selected threads, prices advanced from \$1 to 6 per bale.

No. 8.—Stock all.

No. 6.—Only one thread fetched \$1 better.

Market closes firm.

Sales—50 bales of No. 6, 4,150 bales of No. 10, 700 bales of No. 12, 125 bales of No. 16, and 1,375 bales of No. 20; in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals—Per steamers *Kumang*, *Enlight*, *Mayori Maru*, *G. Apcar* and *Della* of about 6,000 bales.

Unused Stock—About 7,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock—About 10,000 bales.

Exchange—We quote to-day as follows:—

(India) T. T. At Rs. 13 1/4 per cent.

London T. T. " 13 1/4 "

London T. T. " 13 1/4 "

Shanghai T. T. " 13 1/4 "

Silver T. T. " 13 1/4 "

Silver T. T. " 13 1/4 "

Silver T. T. " 13 1/4 "

## Intimation.



**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged, Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme, France).

10 LEBROK MAORRGO & Co., Hongkong.

## Entertainment.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor,

Sir F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

**A GRAND GARDEN FETE.**

In aid of the Funds of the

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' HOME & SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

will be held in the

BOTANIC GARDENS,

on

WEDNESDAY, the 5th May.

Under the following Committee of Management:

Col. Darling, R.E.,

Commodore Lyon, R.N.,

Lady Piggott,

Mrs. F. H. May,

Major Fisher, and

S. T. Dunn, Esq., B.A.

When varied and numerous Entertainments will be given from 4 to 11 P.M.

Admission—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform... 25 cents

Children under 12 years... 25 cents

A. MORENO,

Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [371]

## Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

TUESDAY,

the 4th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at the late Residence of Mr. C. O. C. Master,

No. 4, Morrison Hill,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEH



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!It has been proved by repeated experiments  
that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the  
most potent agent for the destruction of fleas,  
especially rat fleas.It has now been proved that Plague is  
conveyed to human beings by means of fleas  
from rats which have died of this disease.All risk of infection can be avoided by  
washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where  
the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution  
of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-  
spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to  
three gallons, makes a solution of the strength  
required for this purpose.HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint.....50 cents  
" " Gallon.....\$1.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any return M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

## MARRIAGE.

On April 14, 1909, at St. Xavier's Cathedral,  
Shanghai, by Rev. Père Pratel, who was also  
the celebrant of the Nuptial Mass, JOAQUIM,  
eldest son of H.E. Tsang Kow-heng (Jacques  
Tsang) of Shanghai, to the daughter of H.E.  
Tsang Hui-chow, of Soochow.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909.

## LONDON'S CHINESE.

## SOME QUAIN EFFECTS OF THE LANGUAGE

## TEST.

The "language test" recently embodied in  
the Merchant Shipping Act, designed to pre-  
vent foreign sailors who are unable to under-  
stand orders given in English from shipping on  
British vessels, has had quaint effects on the  
Chinese colonies at Limerhouse and the out-  
ports.It has been explained in the Morning Leader  
from time to time that the Chinese have been  
growing in favour with steamer owners, because  
of the economy effected in wages bills and the  
scale of provisions, and the less likelihood of  
claims arising from injury to any of those  
aboard ship when the crew was composed of  
Celestials.It was hoped the "language test" would  
effectually stay this further lowering of the  
standard considered to be good enough for  
merchant seamen; but the framers of the test  
reckoned without the Chinaman.

## GROWTH OF THE CHINESE COLONY.

This trade of the Chinese boarding master,  
to Limerhouse and elsewhere, is too profitable  
to growder to a mere "test." Moreover, the  
colony there has grown hugely in past years,  
the number of boarding houses having increased  
from about three to 20. The guileless John  
was not going for want of a struggle.It was confidently expected that the imposi-  
tion of the test would drive many of these  
houses. It did nothing of the kind. They are  
as many and as prosperous as ever.  
It must be remembered that British subjects  
and residents in British dependencies are  
exempt from the test. Consequently, if a  
Chinaman cannot understand English, he or  
somebody for him, asserts that he is from  
Hongkong or Singapore. An inspection of a  
copy of this article dated this year proved  
this conclusively.Other little dodges are practiced, too. It  
has been suspected by some shrewd Board  
of Trade superintendents that one Chinaman,  
speaking English fairly well, could  
sign on the articles, and that another man, who  
did not understand English at all, would go to  
his place. There is no doubt whatever that  
this is done. But it is difficult to detect, for all  
Chinamen, to English eyes, look very much  
alike, when apart.LESSONS IN ENGLISH.  
In London's Chinese colony as Englishman,  
who comes from the West-end, visits the place  
daily, and goes from boarding-house to board-  
ing-house, giving lessons in English to Chinese  
seamen at 2s. a lesson. It is a remarkable fact  
that the Chinese colony has improved wonder-  
fully in its knowledge of English since the  
beginning of the year.But Mr. Winston Churchill will soon impose  
a test which the Chinese will find it difficult to  
get over. Certificates will have to be shown  
by them, proving their place of origin. Such  
certificates will bear the applicant's photo-  
graph, an impress of his right thumb, and a  
detailed description of the man. If he cannot  
speak English, and cannot produce a certifi-  
cate containing his own photograph and de-  
scription, he will get no berth on the British  
vessel sailing from a port of the United King-  
dom.It must be understood that the British sailor  
objects to the Chinaman on British ships only  
because he lowers the conditions of life there—  
the Britisher objects because the shipowner  
reduces wages and so on by means of the  
Chinaman.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Supreme Court shroff, Mr. Leung Tsau,  
retires on pension on the 1st proximo after 28  
years' service on account of ill health. He will  
be missed from the department as an old and  
obliging member of the staff.It is reported that a Chinese timber hong in  
Niogpo has recently closed its doors with liabil-  
ities of Tls. 120,000. Besides being indebted  
to native banks in Foochow for considerable  
sums of money, the hong owes six local native  
banks the sum of Tls. 60,000. It is stated that  
business failures in the spring of this year have  
been considerably more than in other years.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual tennis match between the Hong-  
kong Cricket Club and Ladies Recreation Club  
will be played on the Cricket Ground on Satur-  
day, the 1st May, commencing at 4.30 p.m.M. C. C. TEAM. L. R. C. TEAM.  
Mr. E. G. Byrne, 10th Maba; Mr. H. Hancock,  
Mr. T. A. Whyte, K.A.; Mr. C. A. Carr,  
Mr. T. E. Pearce; Mr. H. R. Phillips,  
Mr. P. H. Kilmannick; Mr. M. S. Hart,  
Mr. G. R. Satterthwaite, K.A.; Mr. H. S. Thompson, K.A.,  
Capt. G. T. Dingley, K.A.; Capt. J. A. Murray, A.O.D.Opposing teams play each other 6 games  
each side the net. Match will be settled by  
number of games.  
At the conclusion of the above match Mr.  
W. D. Braidwood (vice-president of the Hong-  
kong Cricket League), will present the shield  
and medals to the Hongkong Cricket Club,  
"B" Team, which came out first in last  
season's competition.Miss Ella Rowe has kindly consented to  
present the prizes won in the recent requests  
and tennis tournaments to the following:—  
RACQUETS SINGLE HANDICAP.  
H. Hancock.....(Sec.)  
RACQUETS DOUBLE HANDICAP.  
R. and H. Hancock.....(Sec.)  
CHAMPIONSHIP.  
H. Hancock.....(Sec.)The holder, R. Hancock, being absent from  
the Colony, the runner-up in the competition,  
H. Hancock, becomes the champion for 1909.  
TENNIS.  
SINGLE HANDICAP "A" CLASS.  
C. A. Carr (owes 30/4).....Winner  
Capt. G. T. Dingley, R.A. (owes).....Runner up  
15/30SINGLE HANDICAP "B" CLASS.  
C. C. Hickling (owes 30).....Winner  
W. G. Worcester (owes 30).....Runner up  
DOUBLES HANDICAP "A" CLASS.  
F. A. Whyte.....rec. 3/6.....Runners up  
E. E. Byrne, 10th Maba.....owe 30/4 Winner  
R. O. Hutchison.....rec. 3/6.....Runners up  
T. H. King.....owe 30/4 WinnerDOUBLES HANDICAP "B" CLASS.  
C. C. Hickling.....owe 15.....Winners  
E. C. Hagen.....owe 15.....Winners  
D. K. Anderson (Buffs).....owe 1/6 Runners up  
R. P. Webb (Buffs).....owe 1/6 Runners upPROFESSIONAL PAIRS.  
Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A.; Army.....Winners  
E. E. Byrne, 10th Maba; Merchants.....Runners up  
T. H. Kilmannick.....CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A. Winner  
H. Hancock.....Runner upOwing to the absence of Capt. Beasley the  
match with the 1908 Champion falls through,  
and the Charter Challenge Cup will therefore be  
returned to Mr. C. A. Carr, to hold again  
until the 1910 Tournament.NEW ARCHITECTURE IN MAN-  
CHURIAN CITIES.A Mukden correspondent of the London and  
China Telegraph writes: Among the many re-  
dical changes introduced by His Excellency  
Chao Erh-shao, now of Soochow, when Viceroy,  
was the rapid and extensive modification  
of the architecture of the city. After the  
Japanese military departed Japanese civilians  
interested in pushing Japanese trade opened  
an exhibition. Whether because of this, or  
merely subsequent to it, His Excellency Chao  
erected very handsome two-storey buildings in  
foreign style, to be used for exhibition pur-  
poses. The example has been rapidly followed.  
Public offices, official residences and even pri-  
vate residences have adopted the same colours  
with designs varying according to the tastes of  
the owner. Not a few double-storied shops in  
the main streets have been erected in the same  
fashion.

## Macao Awakened.

THREATENED RIVALRY OF  
HEUNG-CHOW.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PORTUGUESE.

Recent events, both political and commer-  
cial, in the neighbouring Colony of Macao,  
have awakened residents in the Portuguese  
Settlement to a sense of danger which  
threatens that Colony with total racial  
extinction. The Tatu Maru affair, into which  
the Portuguese Government had been un-  
wittingly drawn, evoked a feeling of resent-  
ment in the minds of Cantonese and, in  
particular, of the inhabitants of Heungshan.  
The more recent problem with which the  
Portuguese Government is now faced arising  
out of the delimitation question has not  
enhanced Portuguese prestige in the eyes of the  
Southern Chinese. While the founding of the  
new port of Heungchow within a stone's throw  
of Macao emphasises the determination on  
the part of the Heungshanese to exert their  
best efforts to work the commercial ruin of the  
ancient city.These palpable signs of the times have served  
as danger signals to the custodians of the  
interests of Macao as well as to the older resi-  
dents who have not failed to perceive the  
imminent peril threatening the Colony. A  
public meeting is to be held at Macao to-  
morrow at which the burning questions of  
the hour are to be discussed and resolu-  
tions formulated for transmission to  
the Government in Lisbon. A patriotic appeal  
to all Portuguese in Macao has been issued by  
Dr. Luis Nolasco, a practising barrister, a copy  
of which has reached us. We give below a free  
translation of the manifesto.

Pro Patria!

There is pressing necessity that the public  
spirit should arouse from its cataleptic-somno-  
lence and take to heart the cause of the revival  
of Macao.We cannot, nor ought we, to commit  
collective suicide, by remaining, with folded  
arms, apathetic and indifferent to the progres-  
sive movement that is going on around us.  
Macao, if she will survive, must keep abreast  
of the evolution and shape her course to the  
front. By remaining immovable, death is cer-  
tain, inevitable, and what is more, disgraceful.There is, therefore, the urgent necessity that  
improvements must be carried out as much on the  
material side as in administrative affairs which  
have, up till now, been followed. Besides the  
public works and the railway, there is the ne-  
cessity of an immediate re-creating of methods con-  
nected with administration, finances, duties, law,  
economy, commerce, industry, navigation, etc.It is necessary to simplify the laws and regula-  
tions and remove all obstructions in the way  
of the vital development of this Colony. Particu-  
larly at the present time, when we are  
threatened by the opening of a rival port two  
hours distant from Macao, a port which,  
in spite of its natural disadvantages, may  
turn out to be, as it has already  
been asserted, the Shanghai of the South,  
by overcoming all the difficulties with an  
expenditure of intellect, labour, tenacity of  
purpose and money—much money, which the  
Chinese do not stand in want of.Macao declined immensely with the founding  
of Hongkong, but with the prosperity of the  
new port of Heungchow, serving as a feeder to  
the same region which we have until now sup-  
plied, it will be reduced to the condition of a  
village or merely a cemetery. Neverthe-  
less, as men and as citizens, it behoves us to  
play the last card, to exert a last effort  
towards the salvation of the Colony; and  
the practical method to do this is to coun-  
teract the practicability of the development  
of the new commercial city of Heungchow  
by rendering Macao preferable, even to the  
Chinese themselves, not only by the salubrity  
of its climate but also, and principally,  
by the laws which govern it, by the facilities  
which are to be met with here and by  
the security which obtains for persons and prop-  
erty. Why do we speak thus openly? Because  
Macao without the Chinese will be likened to a  
body without soul—a dead city. It is they, the  
Chinese, who are instilling life into this Colony.  
They are the life blood which circulates in the  
organism of this city. Macao, without its Chi-  
nese, will be like a big house without tenants.  
What will then become of the proprietors within  
its narrow boundaries? Macao stands in need  
of the valuable aid of the Chinese element; and  
to-day, more than ever, threatened, as we are,  
with the opening of the new port of Heungchow.Let us therefore meet at a public assembly  
and subsequently appeal to the Government  
of the metropolis to grant us, besides the  
material improvement of the harbour  
works and of the railway, the much  
desired autonomy, that we might carry out  
here in Macao great reforms in all the branch-  
es of public administration to the end that,  
by adapting the governmental measures to  
this purpose, the Colony might revive from  
the decadence in which she lives and sup-  
plant and excel in advantages and facilities  
the rival port of Heungchow.To the public meeting, landowners, mer-  
chants, artisans, labourers and other inhabi-  
tants of this Colony!To the public meeting, to assert your rights  
and to formulate your demands!To the public meeting, to the benefit of this  
Portuguese territory!To the public meeting, for the salvation of  
the loyal city of Macao!To the public meeting, citizens, on Saturday  
next, the 1st May, at four o'clock in the after-  
noon, within the Council Chamber, in the  
spacious hall of the Senate!

Macao, 29th April, 1909.

THE Municipal Council of Tokio has decided  
to hold a civic reception in honour of Vice-  
Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton and the China  
Squadron, which was expected to arrive at  
Yokohama on April 29.

## THE S.S. "SCANDIA."

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER RELOADED.

Much gratification will be felt at the news of  
the successful salvage operations of the power-  
ful tug, David Gillies, belonging to the Hong-  
kong and Whampoa Dock Company, assisted  
by the s.s. Alameda, in the refloating of the  
disastrous liner Scandia, which went ashore  
at L'ingling Island late on Sunday afternoon.  
Much credit is due to the David Gillies for her  
success in the somewhat difficult task. The  
Scandia will, we are informed on good authority,  
probably be dry-docked at Kowloon within  
the next three or four days and is now being  
surveyed preparatory to undergoing repairs by  
the staff.

## INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the In-  
corporated Law Society was held at the Supreme  
Court yesterday afternoon. There were pre-  
sent Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (Vice-President),  
Messrs. J. Scott Harston, J. Hastings, H. J.  
Gedge, F. C. Barlow, E. L. Long, H. G. C.  
Bailey, F. M. Hodgson, R. D. Atkinson and  
others.The Secretary having read the notice conven-  
ing the meeting, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, the Vice-  
President, read the following report:—The report of the Committee for the year  
ended 31st December, 1908, set out that since  
the last general meeting the Society has to  
record the retirement of Mr. Godfrey C. C.  
Master who has left the Colony. Mr. Master  
was the late President, and the Society owed  
much to him in its infancy. An unhappy event  
deprived the society of another member in  
the late Mr. Reginald Harding and they  
had been shocked to learn the untimely  
death of yet another member, in the late  
Mr. O. D. Thomson, one who was respected  
and held in esteem by all members of the  
profession. The committee expressed its  
deepest sympathy to his widow and family  
in their sad bereavement. The Society was  
formed in 1907 in the belief, which has to some  
extent been justified, that it would prove to be  
of very considerable benefit to all members  
of the legal profession in the Colony inasmuch  
as it could properly be expected that all rep-  
resentations made by the Committee, chosen  
by the members of the Society, would be received  
and regarded with the consideration due to a  
body of men experienced in the ways and  
as to the needs of the Colony, and having  
the interests of the profession and of their  
clients at heart. The necessity, or advisability,  
of the continued existence of an Incorporated  
Law Society in this Colony was apparent.There were now nearly 50 members of the legal  
profession enrolled as Solicitors, Attorneys and  
Protectors of the Supreme Court of Hongkong  
practising in the Colony, and it was obvious  
that these should continue to be a governing  
body formed from such members for the purpose  
of protection of the character, status and inter-  
ests of the solicitors practising in the Colony of  
Hongkong, the promotion of honourable practice,  
the settlement of disputed points of practice,  
which must necessarily arise, and the decision of  
all questions of professional usage or courtesy in  
conducting legal business of all kinds. And  
further for the consideration of all general  
questions affecting the interests of the profes-  
sion at large, or the alteration or administra-  
tion of the law. The accounts for the years  
ended 31st December, 1907, and 31st Decem-  
ber, 1908, were before members. It would be  
seen that there was a credit balance at the  
bank up to the end of the year 1908 to the  
extent of \$25,966, which was in every way  
satisfactory. Every member of the legal pro-  
fession should, if he had the interests of his  
profession at heart, become a member of the  
Society, and although it was not one of the  
objects of the Society to accumulate a big  
credit balance at the bank there were certain  
expenses to be defrayed annually, and as it was  
hoped the Society would be able to make its  
head-quarters at the library, or somewhere  
else in the new Law Courts, when they were  
opened, that might need an annual fund. At  
the meeting held on the 15th April last Mr.  
Hodgson was appointed Hon. Secretary  
of the Society by the Committee and he  
expressed his willingness to act in that capacity.  
At the same meeting Mr. C. D. Wilkinson was  
chosen as Vice-President of the Society, and  
he was a member of the committee. The other  
members of the committee for the past year  
were Mr. John Hastings, Mr. Scott Harston,  
Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. Bowley and Mr.  
Daniel. Mr. Grist was appointed during  
Mr. Wilkinson's absence but he had now  
gone home. Mr. Deacon was appointed in the  
place of Mr. Looker during the latter's ab-  
sence and Mr. Gedge in the place of Mr. G.  
C. Master. Mr. Bowley and Mr. Daniel re-  
tired this year and did not seek re-election and  
therefore the members for the year at present  
were Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson (Vice-President),  
John Hastings, H. J. Gedge, Scott Harston,  
Deacon (until Mr. Looker's return). There  
remained two places to be filled, one to be a  
managing clerk and to be ballotted for by the  
managing clerks present, and the other to be  
ballotted for by all members.Mr. H. J. Gedge proposed the adoption of  
the report and accounts.  
Mr. John Hastings seconded.  
Carried unanimously.The following gentlemen were elected (by  
ballot) members of the Society:—Messrs. H.  
L. Denry, Sr., Reader Harris, W. E. L. Shen-  
ton and Hieq Kam Hung.Mr. H. L. Denry was elected to fill the  
vacant place on the Committee from all mem-  
bers. Mr. P. M. Hodgson was elected by bal-  
lot of the managing clerks to fill the place on  
the Committee vacated by Mr. Daniel.

This concluded the business.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Com-  
pany's total output of the three mines for the  
week ended April 17, amounted to 28,777 1/2  
tons and the sales during the period to 25,777 1/2  
tons.

## THE HIPPODROME.

## SECOND PERFORMANCE LAST NIGHT.

The Hippodrome and Menagerie, which has  
just opened a short season at Causeway Bay,  
is unquestionably one of the finest shows of its  
kind that has favoured the Colony with a visit  
for some time. The combination have already  
justified the flattering Press notices that have  
preceded them to Hongkong. The appoint-  
ments are exceptionally good, and it only re-  
mains to be said that hardly a dull moment is  
passed when a visit is paid to the Hippodrome.Last night, the management provided an-  
other evening's amusement to a large and de-  
lighted audience. Fortunately, the weather  
conditions were more auspicious than the pre-  
vious night, and this enabled the numerous  
turns to proceed without a hitch, unmarred  
by a treacherous atmosphere. The six-horse en-  
tree by the graceful equestriennes was again  
presented to an admiring audience. Special  
mention should be made of the performing  
elephants, whose remarkable proclivities re-  
flect great credit on their trainer, Mr. F. Jones.The equine midget marvel Black Diamond is  
an obedient little pony and is sure to win the  
unfettered applause of all those who see the  
midget in its clever tricks. The comic jugg-  
ling by Le Dial is a mystifying procedure,  
while the acrobatic dance by the Sisters Elliott  
is a graceful piece of performance. The star-  
case hand-balancing by Dicky and Della is  
particularly good, and should be seen to be  
appreciated. The Mysore troupe of acrobats  
are the last word in gymnastics, and should  
not be missed by lovers of that manly method  
of bodily culture. Mookjee, in his triple  
horizontal bars performance, is a clever Indian  
gymnast and is quick in his work. The clowns  
are responsible for no little amount of merriment.  
The sensational part of the programme,  
however, is reserved to the last, when Professor  
Urban astonishes a gaping audience with his  
menagerie of wild animals. The trained lions  
which appear ferocious to the stranger are but  
docile creatures in the masterful hands of their  
tamer. An act which excited no little atten-  
tion and held the audience in tension was  
when the trainer held out a fork in his mouth  
with a piece of meat attached, at which one of  
the savage brutes snapped and soon demolish-  
ed, without, however, showing the least signs  
of injuring his master, to the great relief of the  
spectators.The Hippodrome have sufficient items on  
their card to satisfy the most fastidious patron.  
The management announce a change of pro-  
gramme for Monday.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## MACAO BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Canton, 29th April.  
H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen-chun has wired to  
Peking to apply for the services of the Expec-  
tant Prefect P'u Lu to assist the Special Com-  
missioner H.E. Ko Yu Hsin in conducting  
negotiations in connection with the delimita-  
tion of Macao.BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
As Tsoai Im Ku, formerly in charge of the  
Bureau of Foreign Affairs attached to the  
Canton Viceroyalty, left here on transfer to  
Fukien as Inspector of Finance, H.E. Viceroy  
Chang Jen-chun has for some time been look-  
ing for a competent official to fill the vacancy.  
H.E. has now secured the services of Tsoai  
Wong to act in place of Tsoai Im Ku. It is  
reported that Tsoai Wong will shortly pro-  
ceed to the South to take up the post.DRASTIC OPIUM REGULATION.  
The Tsoai of Consular Affairs has now given  
orders to the Canton opium monopolists that  
on and after the 11th day of this month no  
opium can be sold to any person without the  
required wooden brand licence. All the opium  
sellers throughout the city have been notified  
of this order. If an opium seller is found sel-  
ling opium to any person in defiance of the  
order, the offender will be fined \$25 in the first  
instance but will be handed to the officials to  
be adequately dealt with in case of a repetition  
of the offence.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

America (China) 1st prox., at noon.  
Indian (Lightning) 1st prox.  
Canadian (Monteagle) 3rd prox.  
German (Prins Eitel Friedrich) 5th prox.  
Indian (Swains) 8th prox.  
Indian (Lansing) 12th prox.  
Canadian (Empress of India) 14th prox.The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Hui-chow left Tientsin  
on 28th inst., and may be expected here on 6th  
prox.The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Kailong left Hullo on  
29th inst., and may be expected here on 3rd  
prox.The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Chin-hua left Shanghai  
on 29th inst., and may be expected here on  
3rd prox.The N. G. I. s.s. Capri left Singapore for  
this port to-day, and may be expected here on  
6th prox.The s.s. Danblyshire from Europe left Singa-  
pore on 29th inst., and may be expected here  
on 5th prox.The N. Y. K. s.s. Myasaka Maru, European  
Line, left Shanghai for this port on 30th inst.,  
and is expected here on 3rd prox.The Imperial German Mail s.s. Manila left  
Manila on 28th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be ex-  
pected here on 1st prox., at daylight.The N. Y. K. s.s. Nikko Maru, Australian  
Line, left Thursday Island for this port via  
Manila on 29th inst., and is expected here on  
10th prox.The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montague arrived at  
Shanghai at 6 a.m. on 30th inst., and leaves  
again at 4 p.m., same day, for Hongkong, where  
she is due to arrive at noon, on 3rd prox.THE Manila Times says:—The Assembly com-  
mittee on appropriations has disapproved of  
the recommendation that additional coastguard  
cutters for the use of the Bureau of Customs be  
constructed. The Bureau had asked for the  
additional vessels for the purpose of preventing  
smuggling, and said that without them it would  
be impossible to break up the bands of smugg-  
lers who operate in the south.

## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
SERVICE.

## ANTI-MONARCHISTS.

## VICEROY CHANG'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 29th April.  
H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton,  
has reported the discovery of a list contain-  
ing over three hundred names of anti-  
monarchists scattered along the Coast.His Excellency has applied for orders to  
be issued for the apprehension of the re-  
volutionaries.

## FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

SHOULD NOT TRADE OUTSIDE  
TREATY LIMITS.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 29th April.  
Instructions have been issued by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that  
no foreigners should be allowed to trade  
outside Settlement limits.THREE EASTERN  
PROVINCES.

## CONFERENCE OF VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 29th April.  
H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy-elect of the  
Three Eastern Provinces, has applied to the  
Grand Council to request H.E. Hsu Shih-  
chang to proceed to Peking with a view to  
hold a conference with him on matters con-  
cerning the Three Eastern Provinces.

## HARBIN.

## QUESTION OF CUSTOMS DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 29th April.  
The dispute over the Customs duty at  
Harbin would have been settled before now,  
had it not been for the fact that a mis-  
understanding has arisen with the Russian  
authorities.

## THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY.

REPORTED STATEMENT BY OFFICIAL OF  
BRITISH EMBASSY.A Tokio message to the Yokohama Specie  
Exchange, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the British  
Embassy as stated that the reported reports  
to the effect that Sir Claude MacDonald, the  
British Ambassador, made a strong representation  
to Marquis Katsura, the Prime Minister,  
with regard to the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining  
Company, are entirely unfounded. The Am-  
bassador himself sent a letter to the Japan Ad-  
vertiser, containing the report. The As-  
sistant Secretary is also reported to have stated  
that, as far as he knew, it was not true that  
some members of the staff of the Embassy  
held shares in the Company.We learn from the Japan Mail that the Jiji  
publishes short biographical sketches of the  
principal men who are now in custody on ac-  
count of the sugar scandal. Mr. Kuribara  
Ryoichi heads the list. This gentleman is  
well-known as having constantly held the post  
of Chairman of the Budget Committee of the  
Lower House. In fact he has always been  
regarded as a man with special aptitude for  
finance, and his influence in the Sanyukai has  
been so great that the disgrace which has now  
overaken him cannot but be a heavy blow to  
the Party. Passing to Mr. Yokoi Tokio, the Jiji  
notes the fact that he is the son of the celebra-  
ted Mr. Yokoi Shovan, that he is a prominent  
Christian, and that his name is not less respect-  
ed in literary than in political circles. As for  
Mr. Morimoto Shuu, he ranks next to Mr.  
Kuribara as a famous political economist and  
as a prominent member of the Seiyukai. Mr.  
Muramatsu Akira has not perhaps so eminent a  
position in the ranks of the Seiyukai as he  
once enjoyed in the old Liberal Party, but  
nevertheless, he must be regarded as one of the  
great figures in the political arena. Mr. Ogino  
Yoshio is the leader of the Hatayukai, a  
section which wields much influence among  
its Seiyukai confederates, but which it must  
be confessed, has not hitherto enjoyed a  
spotless reputation. Mr. Matsunori Gohshi  
is sufficiently distinguished to have held the post  
of Parliamentary Manager of the Seiyukai. His  
name has been much associated with the  
sugar scandal and his arrest has not caused  
much surprise. There is nothing special to be  
said about the other members of the Seiyukai  
who are lying in prison, and when we come to  
Mr. Uemura Tokuo of the Dai Nippon, it must be  
confessed that his prominence as a politician  
has not been always of an advisable character.  
Mr. Yokota Torahiko of the same Party is not  
so celebrated, but has hitherto escaped notoriety.  
—Japan Chronicle.



## ANTI-OPIMUM PROPOSALS.

## VICEROY TUNG FANG'S SUGGESTED OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Viceroy Tung Fang has submitted a memorial to the Throne on the question of establishing an opium monopoly, which, he suggests, should be a joint-stock mercantile undertaking under the superintendence of the Government, reports the *N. C. D. News*. The head office should be established in Peking, with branches and selling offices in the districts and departments in all the provinces. A High Commissioner of Government Opium Monopoly should be appointed, and the Viceroy or Governor of the provinces should be made Associate Commissioners. Native opium should be entirely prohibited, and only foreign opium is to be collected and prepared by the monopoly office. Sales of the prepared drug should be only allowed to holders of licences, and heavy penalties should be inflicted on any one carrying on unauthorized dealings. The prepared opium should be divided into three sorts, and anti-opium medicines may be gradually introduced and infused into the opium. By this plan, the memorialist declares that the opium vice may be stamped out in China in the space of ten years.

H. E. Tai Fu, Military Governor, and Chih Jui, Major-General, Deputy Lieutenant-General of Ninghsiafu, Yunnan province, have also memorialized the Throne on a similar subject, stating that they have discovered an efficacious anti-opium cure which enables a smoker to break off his craving in five days. The latter memorialist was the first to be relieved of the habit by this wonderful remedy, which has been administered to 1,500 people and soldiers, all of whom, to a man, have got rid of their habits. Some 2,400 pieces of opium paraphernalia have been surrendered by these cured smokers to be destroyed, and the memorialist submit a list of names of the cured smokers and a sample of the cure to the Anti-Opium Commissioners for their examination and test. The Memorialists would advocate the extensive use of this cure in the Empire. The memorial has been referred to the Anti-Opium Commissioners for consideration.

## ALARMING FIRE.

## BLAZE AT FISH PUN, NO. 1, SINGAPORE.

## "KALONG'S" DANGEROUS CARGO.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 24th April reports:—A large quantity of kerosene oil from the salvaged steamer *Kalongo* floated ashore at Pagar Paraj yesterday. With the incoming tide, a good quantity was taken up the small creek adjoining the Lunatic Asylum and Beriberi Hospital, near the sixth mile.

About 3 1/2 years ago, after noon, those in charge of the hospital discovered that the creek was on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and the creek was ablaze for about a hundred and fifty yards in a few minutes. The roof of the river moorings took fire and the Fire Brigade was telephoned for.

The hospital's outside the Municipal limits, but Superintendent Port and Second Officer Wilson went to the assistance with the motor engines *Bridgman* and *G. P. Owen*. The horse tender *Flower*, and the small steamer at Gaylang, proceeded to Police Barracks as a stand-by in case of a call from the town.

## LUNATICS AS FIREMEN.

On arrival at the scene of the conflagration, dense volumes of smoke were seen pouring from the creek. The lunatics and patients were running with buckets of water and were endeavouring to extinguish the burning mortuary. Fortunately there was a hydrant in the vicinity and a jet from a line of hose soon saved the building. The engines were not required. They did the six miles very smartly and proved how useful they are.

## A BLAZING RIVER.

The tide was running out and the flames in the creek were very fierce. Trees and piles in the banks were burned and every scrap of wood in the vicinity. Numerous fish and crabs were killed. This incident created a good deal of excitement in the neighbourhood and the villagers all turned out. Fortunately, no dwellings were in the vicinity of the river. It is not known what caused the fire, but it is thought probable that some mischievous native applied a lighted match to the floating oil. There was also a large quantity of oil on the sea shore, but it did not catch fire. Owing to the quantity of dangerous oil about the place, Mr. Pett left a number of firemen with a length of hose at Pagar Paraj as a precaution.

## THE "KALONG" ABLAZE.

About 6 1/2 years for the second time in its career the *Kalongo* was consumed by flame. The floating oil carried with the tide, surrounded the vessel and made loads on what inflammable material still remained on board. Fortunately, after its four months' rest, at the bottom the *Kalongo* was not open to the advances of the flaming element and as a consequence, very little further damage was done. The vessel was for too water-logged for the flames to gain a hold. For about half an hour the fire raged on board while the ocean surrounding was a sheet of flame. Little could be done to check the outbreak, but what little was done proved effective, for dynamite was resorted to and through its agency the flames were blown from the water's surface and extinguished. At 10 p.m. when our representatives first saw the scene, all was quiet. The flames had been fully extinguished, but the dangerous state of the water through floating oil led to grave apprehensions lest some passing tongkoo should throw carelessly dropping a match or lighted cigarette into the water, cause the conflagration to burst forth with redoubled fury.

## A FLOATING DANGER.

The oil that about with the tide and other villages may be endangered. It is to be hoped that no vessel will be carried towards the docks or harbours. The police authorities have doubtless taken every precaution.

## SLAY IN SIGHT OF POLICE STATION.

## DASTARDLY MURDER OF WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI CHINESE MERCHANT.

Many and serious have been the crimes which it has been our lot to chronicle recently, but to-day one of a worse and more callous nature than any of these is to be reported, says the *Shanghai Times* of 26th April. The features of the case are peculiar and differ greatly from those of numerous crimes perpetrated on Shanghai's streets of late and it is feared that the Municipal Police are face to face with a problem of the most difficult and obscure character. Briefly the facts are that a well-known Chinese gentleman, Mr. Fong Yuen-chung, was shot and killed on Saturday evening only an hour after it became dark, and under the very noses of the police, for the murder took place no more than a stone's throw from the gate of Louisa Station. One man named Sun Fze-tsun, a friend of the deceased, is under observation by the police, who suspect jealousy as the motive of the crime, but so far no definite clue has been obtained. Before he expired the murdered man made a statement, which has thrown but little on the case, and the identity of the man actually culpable is shrouded in a veil of the deepest mystery. One thing alone is certain—the murder was committed in cold blood and is one of the blackest on record in the criminal annals of Shanghai. It was not a case of shooting in a wild attempt at escape from pursuit, but a deliberate plot to take life.

MR. FONG'S MOVEMENTS.

The movements of the deceased prior to his death have an important bearing upon the crime. Mr. Fong was one of the best known of the Chinese business community, for he was a compradore in the China Merchants S. N. Company and in addition owned a small fleet of river launches himself. He was a well-built man of about forty years of age and was a member of the Chinese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps. On Saturday afternoon he was present at the inspection of the S. V. C. by Colonel Bynard with his company, and about half-past six o'clock, on the unit being dismissed, he returned to his house at No. 14 North Shans Road. Here he changed from his uniform into Chinese clothes, and was met by Sun Fze-tsun, the man under police observation, who is described as a shoemaker in the native city. They went out together, ostensibly with the purpose of transacting some business, but from the moment of their leaving the house the movements of the men are uncertain. Two different stories of what they did have been given, but in any case about eight o'clock the news was conveyed to Louisa Police Station that the murder had taken place. A Chinese constable conveyed the intelligence, stating that two shots had been fired and that a man was lying dead, or dying, on the ground at the corner of Ningpo and Kweichow Roads. Detective Sub-Inspector Fitz-Gibbon, Sub-Inspector Johnson, and Detective Sergeant Macdonald immediately proceeded to the spot, which is only a very short distance from the station, and there, in a quiet rather dark locality, lay the body of Mr. Fong. He was on his back, his head against the curb of the pavement and blood oozed from a wound in the neck. On being raised and put in an ambulance it was found that his clothes were soaking with blood.

THE FATAL SHOTS.

The utmost activity was shown by the police who were able at length to get some description of how the affair happened, a description unfortunately lacking in many essential details. Their informant was a woman who dwelt in the neighbourhood, and her statement was to the effect that she had heard two shots, and saw a man running off. Fortunately she was able to give some description of the fugitive's clothes, so the police may be able to identify him. The constable who found the body also heard only two shots, which is to be noted as a peculiar circumstance, for three wounds were found in the body of the deceased. On Mr. Fong's being taken to Shanghai Road Hospital the doctor in charge made an examination which disclosed the fact that one bullet had passed through his neck close by the wind-pipe, another had penetrated the chest and protruded in front, while the third had lodged in the body. He was able to say that they had been fired at close range and from behind, though no sign of powder was visible on the deceased's clothes. The bullet which had passed through his neck had flitted itself out on the street wall, and has been recovered by the police. The bullets, it is believed, must have been fired from an American patent revolver. Before he passed away the dying man recovered somewhat, and made a short statement to the police. All, however, he could say was that he had been shot without warning, and he referred to his having been in the company of Mr. Sun Fze-tsun, whom he described as his friend, that evening. He died about half-past eight o'clock, half an hour after the shots had been fired.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

The first work undertaken by the detective staff was to find Sun. For this purpose they obtained a warrant from the Chinese Magistrate, and proceeding to the City yesterday brought him to Louisa Station. It is understood that he related how he had been at Mr. Fong's house, but said that on going out in the evening he left Mr. Fong and went to a tea-house in Kinkiang Road where he was to wait him. He is still under observation, as the police believe he may have valuable information to impart.

The theories regarding the crime do not include robbery as a motive for murder. The belief is that "there was a woman in the case," and that Mr. Fong has been the victim of a plot instigated by jealousy. Beyond this nothing can be said at present, and it may be several days before fresh light can be shed upon the matter by the police.

Six more members of Parliament have been apprehended in connection with the Japan Roger Company scandal. The shares which were issued at 100 have fallen to 10.

## THE PRATAS ISLANDS QUESTION.

H.E. Liang Tuo-yen, president of the Wai-Wu-pu, has been discussing the Pratas Island question with the Japanese Minister in Peking. The latter is reported to have said that if the Wai-wu-pu can prove by maps or other documentary evidence that Pratas Island is Chinese territory then his country will recognize it as such, but before that is done China has no right to say that Japan is encroaching.

## THE MISHAPS TO THE S.S. "INDRANI" AND "SATSUMA."

## TIGHTNESS CAUSED IN THE COTTON MARKET.

A message received on 21st inst. from the engineers of the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard who are at work on the stranded steamer *Indrani* states that on removing the cargo from the No. 1 hold it was discovered that a large, pointed rock had penetrated the hold, through the bottom of the vessel. The building of a bulk-head round the hole was to be commenced to-day, and when it has been completed the task of pumping out the water and refloating the vessel will be undertaken. The hole under the bows has been filled up. The salvage boat *Arima Maru*, belonging to the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard Company, has been despatched to the scene of the mishap and six divers are at work.

According to the *Mainichi*, the mishaps met with by the British steamers *Indrani* and *Satsuma* have caused some tightness in the cotton market at Kobe, as the manufacturers are in great need of raw material, and it is uncertain when the cotton on board the vessels, 2,500 bales in all, will be available. Consequently the price of cotton has already risen to some extent, although there is no change in the quotations in the producing district.—*Kobe Herald*.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

"The market has been very firm during the week and a fair investment business has been done for investors."

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued in good demand and sales as high as \$900 have taken place; at the close, however, there are no buyers over \$900. The London rate remains at £89.10s.

Marine Insurance.—Cantoners in favour and are wanted at \$188. North Chinas are steady at \$185. Unions have experienced a further rise, and after numerous sales are in demand at \$805. Yangtze are obtainable at the improved rate of \$335.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires, after sales at \$105, have strengthened to \$106, at which rate they can be placed. There are buyers of Hongkong Fires at \$337, but none are to be had unless at a higher rate.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have weakened to \$12, at which price they are on offer. Douglases are slightly easier and can be obtained at \$36. Indo-Chinas have again been on the upward move and can now be placed at \$80, without inducing sellers. Shell Transports have strengthened to \$86, but shares are scarce, and the market closed with an unsatisfied demand at the rate. Sales of Star Ferries (old) have been effected at \$25, and there are further inquiries. The new shares are quiet at \$15.

Refineries.—China Sugars have ruled quiet and without business to report at \$177. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are steady at \$18. Raubs have been the medium of a fair business at various rates up to \$8, and at the close there are further inquiries.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have been in good demand, and, being strongly held, the price quickly rose to \$55, closing with buyers. Whampoa Docks are again on offer at \$79. Shanghai Docks have risen to \$18, at which rate there are buyers in the North. Hongkong Wharfs have advanced to \$18.10s, but a slightly weaker tendency prevails and there are sellers.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels can be sold at \$55. Hongkong Lands are stronger and buyers have offered \$99. Humphreys Estates have hardened to \$9, at which rate they have been dealt in to a fair extent. West Points are in request at \$44. Shanghai Lands are slightly firmer and inquired for at \$118.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have declined to \$8, but they are firmer and buyers prevail at the rate. Eyes are offering at \$12.13. According to latest mail advices to hand changes in other Northern Mills are as follows:—International \$18.91 buyers. Lau Kung Mow \$18.11 buyers. Soy Chees \$18.40 sellers.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreas have improved to \$12 with buyers. China Providents are \$92. Green Island Cements have again been sold at \$8.90. Dairy Farms are slightly firmer and offering at \$17. Hongkong Electric are in demand at \$18, ex the dividend and bonus of \$1.50 per share paid on the 24th inst. Hongkong Ropes have found buyers at \$24. Union Waterboats are in demand at \$104. In the North, Langkats are in further request at the improved rate of \$1.065, while Sumatras can be secured at \$12.13.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

May Settlement	31st May
June	30th June
July	30th July
August	30th August
September	30th September
October	30th October

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CHINESE BRETHREN TOBACCO COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Tobacco Merchants, have, on the 17th day of April, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a lion standing on a two-legged globe, above which are printed the words "Valiant Lion" and below which is depicted a scroll on which is printed the name "Chinese Brethren Tobacco Co." In combination with the said representation and on one end of the packet in which the cigarettes are packed is printed the letters "Q. B." In further combination with the said representation and on the back of the packet in which the cigarettes are packed is depicted a scroll on which are printed the Chinese characters "中國兄弟烟草公司" being the equivalent of Chinese Brethren Tobacco Company.

In the name of the CHINESE BRETHREN TOBACCO COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the 1st November, 1906, in respect of the following goods:—

MANUFACTURED AND UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN CLASS 45.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,

8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LANGE & HENSCHKE, carrying on business at Sommerfeld in the Empire of Germany, and elsewhere as Woollen Cloth Manufacturers, have, on the 13th day of April, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation or illustration of a fancy vase resting on a three-legged stand, and in the vase is a plant with flowers and leaves, the whole encircled by a fancy border.

In the name of LANGE & HENSCHKE, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the 10th January, 1896, in respect of the following goods:—

CLOTHS AND STUFFS OF WOOL, WORSTED, OR HAIR IN CLASS 34.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Applicants,

8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, 1909, AT 3 P.M., AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, OF ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND, AT POKFULAM, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, FOR A TERM OF 75 YEARS.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Sq. ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Near Dairy Farm Co. Premises at Pokfulam. (As per sale plan.)	20,000	25	101

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [379]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, OR SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1909, at 5.30 P.M., at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository.

The following well-known Race and Polo Ponies:—

"MAVOURNEEN,"

"KILLALOG,"

AND "SHAUNABOO"

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [385]

## PORTUGUESE WRECKAGE.

## CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESENTS A SCENE OF WRECKAGE.

London, March 28.

The sitting in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was one of the most tumultuous ever known.

The Minister of Finance was publicly accused by the Opposition of defending the Government of large sums in the last loan made by the Government.

The Minister passionately declared that the accusations were untrue, and was greeted with shouts and shouts of "Talet," "Robber of the public treasury" and similar abusive epithets. After considerable difficulty the Chamber was cleared, and it looked a scene of wreckage. Broken desks, chairs, and other furniture were strewn in chaotic confusion about the floor.

The Opposition will renew these scenes tomorrow, hoping thereby to force the Government to resign.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## Location:—CAUSEWAY BAY. To-night! To-night!!

## HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL WHO HAVE SEEN IT TO BE THE BEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN HONGKONG.

HAGENBECK'S ZOO OF PERFORMING WILD LIONS, Trained and Performed by FRED. G. URBAN.

Alone Worth the Price of Admission.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box (6 Chairs) ..... \$15.00  
Single Seat in Box ..... 3.00  
First Chairs ..... 2.00  
Second Chairs ..... 1.50  
Stalls (Chinese only) ..... 0.50

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Stalls and Second Class.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

FIRST MATINEE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at 3.30 P.M.

When Children under 12 years will be admitted at half price to all parts of the CIRCUS. SPECIAL TRAMS will be run after the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Overture 9.

A JACKSON, Representative.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [322]

## INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement.

28 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.

Apply—

"VICTOR,"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [382]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Have much pleasure in announcing further

## REDUCTIONS

IN

## BUTTER PRICES

FROM 1ST MAY, 1909.

"Buttercup" Brand ..... 85 cents per lb.

"Dairymaid" Brand ..... 70 " "

"Daisy" Brand ..... 75 " "

May be had in 1/2 lb. pats.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [38]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [384]

## FROM EUROPE.

## "SCANDIA"

Captain von Dühren, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th prox. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [383]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI

AND KOBE.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk, and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [38]

## Public Companies.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.



## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 15 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, St. John and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

From Hongkong,	From St. John or Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAY 8TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	
TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.	FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	ALLAN LINER
SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers at shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....

Via New York .....

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

On .....

SANGHAI, SATURDAY, 1st May, Daylight.

SANGHAI, SATURDAY, 1st May, 4 P.M.

SANGHAI, MONDAY, 3rd May, 4 P.M.

SANGHAI, TUESDAY, 4th May, Noon.

SANGHAI, THURSDAY, 6th May, Noon.

SANGHAI, FRIDAY, 7th May, 4 P.M.

SANGHAI, FRIDAY, 14th May, 4 P.M.

SANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, 19th May, Noon.

(Occurring 24 Days).

Leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and

and to Hongkong, providing a stay

at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

First-class Passengers, and are fitted

with Electric Light.

Ports: Chongqing, Tientsin &amp; Newchwang,

at Lahad, Datto, Simporna, Tawso, Denkan,

Labuan.

RDINF, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.,

General Managers.

ION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. To S...

SHANGHAI (connects with Siberian Mail) "ANHUI" 2nd May, Daylight.

MANILA (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

CEBU &amp; LOILO (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

TIENTSIN (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

MANILA (connects with Siberian Mail) "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS "CHINA" 4th May, 3 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-

out and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED

FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior

accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and

Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Lintan, Chintung) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers load passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

The Sunday morning sailings carry passengers and H.M. Mails to connect with Siberian

Mails to Europe.

Fares including wines:—single \$40, return \$70.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 30.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers

between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric

Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	Sailing Dates.
ROBI	2540	R. W. Almond.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 1st May, at Noon.
LAIRO	1540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 6th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 1st June, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 1st July, 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" August, 1909.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 "	" October, 1909.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOOTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 1st May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mormore," to go south from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on 11th June, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

K. A. BEWITT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO,"

SATURDAY, 1st May, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,

CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS

Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT

TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en

route thus affording a fast regular cargo-

boat service from China and Japan to San

Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL EXELMANS,"

10,000 tons, Captain X, will be despatched for

SAN FRANCISCO from the above destina-

tions on or about the 21st of May.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. E. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. GROWN.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening, (Sundays excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 4.30 every

evening, (Sundays excepted).

These two Steamers, owned by Chinese

capitalist and Officers by Europeans, are

second to none on the River. Excellent

accommodation for sixteen First Class Pas-

sengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by

Electricity. Electric Fans in Staterooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4.

Meals—\$1.50 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front

of the New Wharves Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.

TUNN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.



FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Capt. S. H. Bales, will be despatched for the

above Ports on MONDAY, the 3rd May,

at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

for Passengers, and is "lashed" throughout

with Electric Light and carries a duly certified

Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. "SATSUMA" About 20th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United

States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and

Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers Tons Captain Sailing Date

1909

Saveric 6,332 Shotton 3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the

carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Manly, 24th April, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,

LIMITED.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND

ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain G. S. Warren, R.N.R., will be des-

patched as above on or about 8th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1909.

## Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Managers

P.O. Box 10, 10th August, 1909.

## D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, the

Duke of York, and

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

15 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

lasting, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engraving, care must be taken in

have the work done in a perfect, light toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible danger, I use fresh materials

only.

The carrying of Portraits with distinct

enlargement a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 24th April, 1909, etc. per 5 Mts.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beefsteak &amp; primecut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Slices—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching

Bullock's Brains—Know, per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, each

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li, each

" Head—Ngau Tau







SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOOKIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

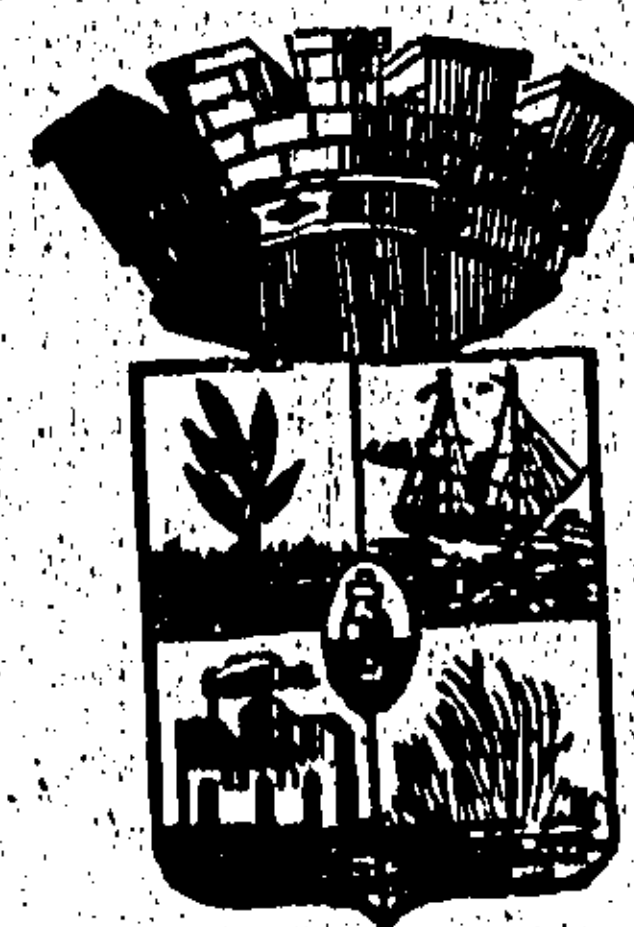
STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$185	\$185	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,000	Final of 1/1 and bonus of 5/4 for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.25	5 1/2 %	\$150 sales London £89.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£1	£1	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,225	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$225,750 \$411,000 £135,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$187 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 500,740 Tls. 118,270 }	Tls. 160,511	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$101,148 \$105,240 \$681,600 }	\$8,464 9 11	Final of 1/2 making 5/4 for 1907 and interim of 3/6 for 1908	6 %	\$805 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$174,475 \$199,641 }	\$7,776 27	\$12 and bonus 3/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$135 sales
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,661 \$13,803 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus 1/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$106 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$138,273 }	\$58,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$335 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 }	\$1,015	\$1 for 1906		\$124 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$99,067 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$100,000 \$607,500 \$70,423 }	\$20,279	Final of 1/2 making 2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$304 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 1/16 = \$1.154	4 %	\$53 buyers \$18 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 sales Tls. 53 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£6,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	7 %	Tls. 58 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$47,211 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1908 \$3.50 }	{ 4 % 3 1/2 % }	\$25 buyers \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 18,000 Tls. 481,470 Tls. 44,100 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000 }	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$150,848 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2
London Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$135,811 Tls. 9,47	\$1 for 1907 Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08		\$15 Tls. 132 1/2
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Dr. \$135,811 Tls. 9,47			
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £12,289 }	£11,514	{ Final of 1/5 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.12.08 No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	7 %	Tls. 18 sales 58 buyers
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £4,878 }	Dr. £2,101			
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Frederick (Gao.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$48,000 \$10,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 }	Dr. \$7,412	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$26,806 \$40,000 }	\$30,102	Final of 5/4 making 5 1/2 for 1907		\$53 1/2 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$19,191 \$10,000 }	\$18,178	Final of 1/4 making 58 for 1908	10 %	\$79 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 697,457 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 33,772	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,457 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 32,808	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 166 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 27.2.09	6 %	Tls. 101 buyers \$18 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$24,611 }	Dr. \$24,611	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07		\$18 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$39	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$85 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$13,918 }	\$16,475	Final of 5/4 making 5 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$21,171 }	\$5,436	Final of 5/4 making 5 1/2 for 1908	7 %	\$8,0 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$18,801 }	\$278	60 cents for 1908	7 %	\$8,0 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$30,000 Tls. 1,435,045 }	Tls. 142,404	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 375,000 Tls. 375,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 117 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$62,500 Tls. 375,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of 5/4 making 5 1/2 for 1908	9 %	\$44 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Jotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 8,830	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 11 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$125,000 \$30,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$84 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)		Tls. 91 buyers
Laohekong-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$80,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 111 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$70,000 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sellers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	13/6	12/6	{ £1,500 \$40,000 }	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$104 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$10,000 }	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	10 1/2 %	\$118 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$10,000 }	\$51,238	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06		\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,810,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,402	80 cents for 1908	1 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$8,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 %	\$17 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$18,000 }	\$3,75	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$8.90 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$5,000 }	\$25	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$180,000 }	\$8,017	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	8 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$10,000 }	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$18 1/2 ex div. b
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$555 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$20,000 }	\$8,790	Final of \$1 per share making \$1 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$14
Kiauchang-pai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 47,500 Tls. 65,911 }	Tls. 16,082	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 30.9.08	4 1/2 %	Tls. 1,050 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$10,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/4 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$10,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	4 %	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 132 1/2 b.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,350	£20	£20	{ £180,000 Tls. 230,000 }	Tls. 23,038	Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908		Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morling Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 none }	Dr. \$56,652	None		\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$150,000 none }	\$136	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$5
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,395 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07		Tls. 94 buyers
United Waterworks Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$15,000 }	\$1,360	60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$15,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 7,500 old shares and \$15.00 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end 31.5.07	1 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$15,000 }	\$6,138	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 none }	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908		\$2 1/2 buyers

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimation.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £5,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vегueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO., AGENTS.

Auction.

SPECIAL SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow, the 1st May, 1909,

commencing at 2 P.M. Sharp,

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell on the above date at their SALES ROOMS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Best Linen Towels, Roller Towels, Kitchen and Pantry Cloths, White Satin Quilts (single and double bed size), White and Cream Lace Curtains (3 yds., 3 1/2 and 4 yds.), Hemstitched Sheets, Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases, Supper Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bedspreads, Assortment of Skirts and Underskirts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Moirette Underskirts, Embroidered Ladies' Robes, Camisoles, Night-dresses, Blouse and Dress Lengths, Ladies' and Gent's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Carpets and Axminster Rugs, &c., &c.

(Arrived per S.S. "Oopack" on the 25th instant.)

Goods will be on view on FRIDAY A.M.

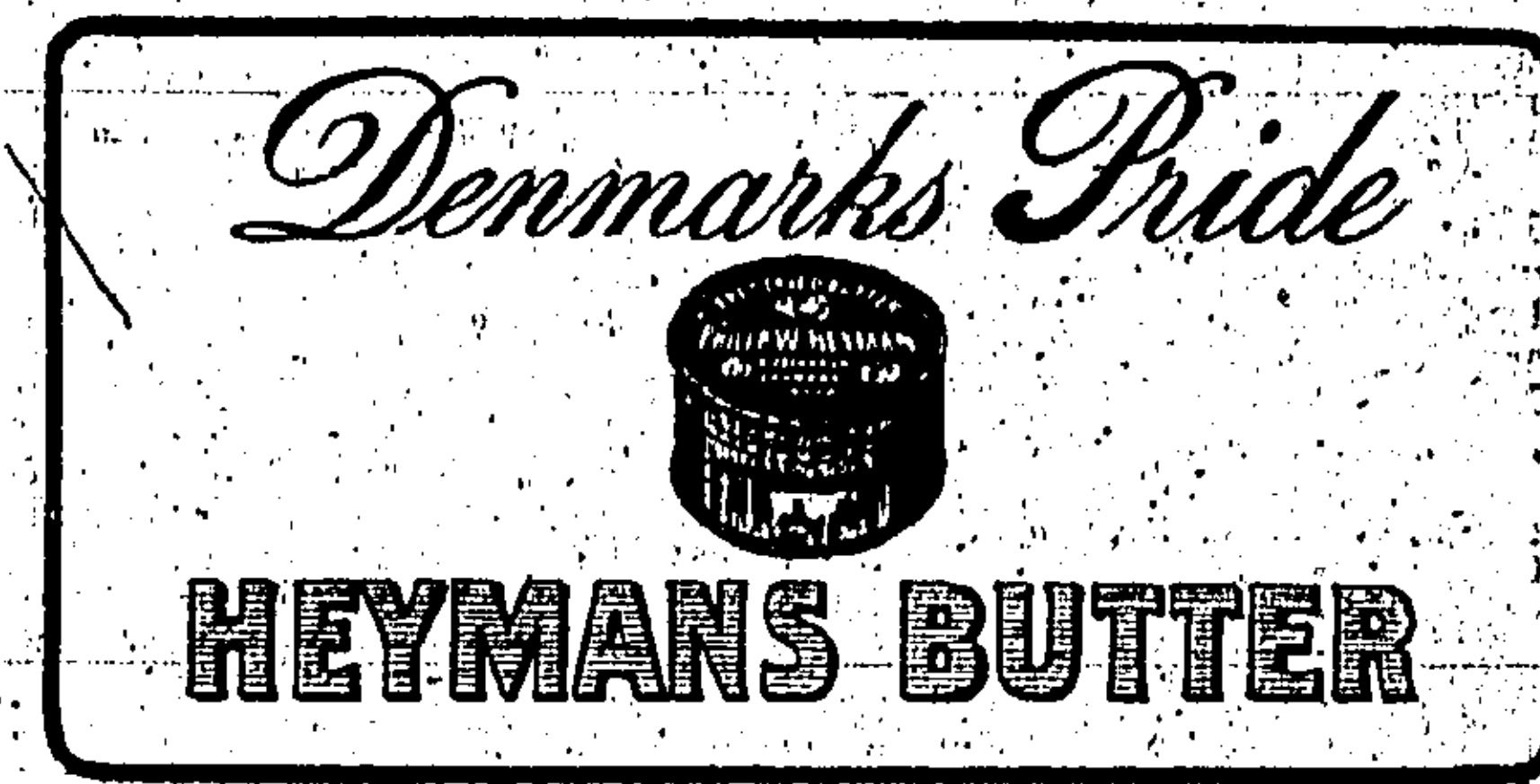
Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

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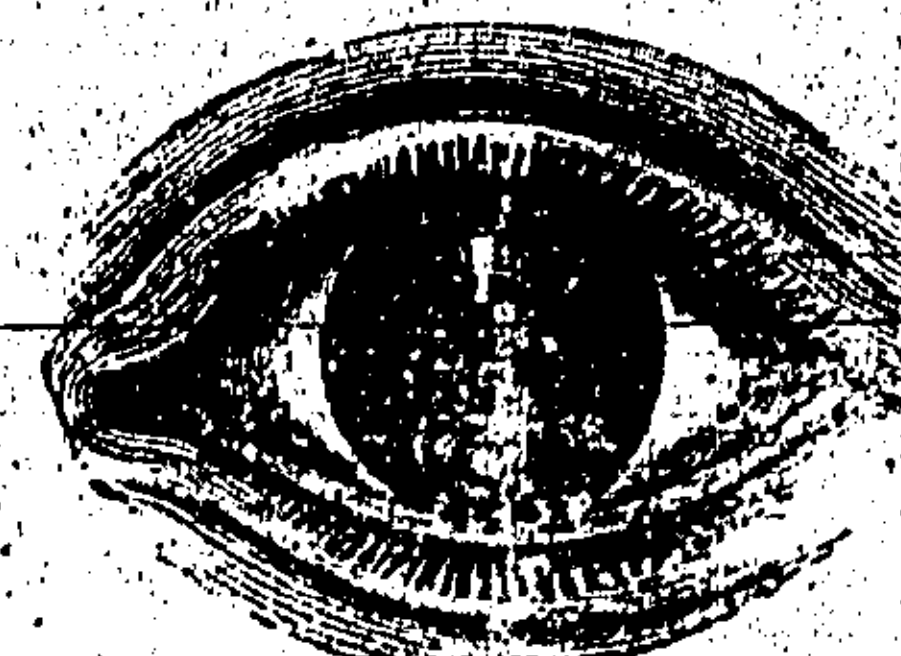
Intimations.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF DAQUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL put your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. CALCUTTA, 59, Bechook Street. SHANGHAI, 156, Nanjing Road.

Dentistry.

TSIM TING. LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, DAQUILAR STREET. REASONABLE FEE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 30th June, 1904.

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